THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GRANT.

His Policy Towards the South—What He Thinks of Our Foreign Relations—More Cabinet Gossip.

Yesterday General Grant was waited upon by a delegation of Southern gentlemen. After a friendly greeting, and assurances on the part of the visitors that the South would heartily support the new administration, the conversation turned upon the military commanders in the South. In this relation the *Herald's* correspondent gives the following:—

Mr. Whittemore alluded to the importance of having the proper kind of military commanders at the South, adding that the course pursued by General Sickles while in command at Charleston, had put South Carolina on the right track and had been the means of saving the State to the loyalists. Grant replied that it was his present intention to make changes in all the military commanders at the South, with but one exception. Then turning to Colonel McKee, of Kentucky, he said:—"I presume you do not want any change in the commander of the district in which your State is included—General George H. Thomas?" McKee said General Thomas was perfectly satisfactory to the loyal people of Kentucky, as he presumed he was to those of every State included in the department. Grant said he hoped to be able to make appointments which would be as acceptable to the people of the South as General Thomas was to the people of the department he commanded. Mr. Blackburn of Louisiana inquired whether it was his purpose to send General Sheridan to New Orleans. Grant said he did not think that would be practicable at present. He would like to send Sheridan there, but that officer would be compelled to take charge of the department lately under the control of General Sherman; besides, the Indian war was far from being at an end, and while it continued Sheridan, who had shown great efficiency in prosecuting the war against the savages, would have to remain "on the war path." The delegation, however, might rest assured that good officers would be placed at the head of each department.

The General's Foreign Policy.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent writes as follows:—

General Grant has on more than one occasion lately made some important declarations in regard to the future policy of the Government in regard to the Alabama claims. His opinion on this subject has been before stated in general terms, and it has been known for some time that he does not approve of the Johnson treaty now before the Senate. His objections to it are based on the ground that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Johnson reduces the questions at issue between England and the United States to a mere matter of dollars and cents, and ignores entirely the grave international and moral questions involved. These ignored aspects of the case, involving as they do the honor of the United States, the future peace of the two countries, and the prosperity of the material interests so seriously affected by the English violations of international law, are, in General Grant's opinion, more important than the financial considerations.

This opinion, as I said before, has been freely expressed by the General, and widely published; but in conversation, lately, with a fellow officer of the army, he alluded to the subject in such a way as to leave the impression that at an early day after his inauguration he will press the matter to a conclusion, and while not forgetting the financial claim, he will as strenuously insist on the proper settlement of the legal questions involved, not forgetting the honor of the nation. In other words, England will have to apologize as well as pay. This part of the conversation was originated by a reference to a telegram published that morning to the effect that the London *Times* had expressed the opinion that if the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was rejected by the United States, England would make no further advances toward a settlement. During the same conversation, but on the subject of reconstruction, expression was given to the idea that "reconstruction being practically settled, society in the South would soon resume its old status of good feeling and fellowship, and old issues would be forgotten in the more absorbing ones of the Alabama claims, Cuban annexation," etc. There is little doubt that a new policy in regard to these claims will prevail under the next administration, and that it will be acted upon at once. It may not be as discreet and wise as that now being pursued, but it will certainly be more in accord with public feeling in the matter.

Among other prompt and positive actions of the new President, on his induction into office, will be the recall of General Rosecrans from Mexico.

The General and the Suffrage Amendment.

The New York *Herald* gives the following account of a visit of Senator Stewart to General Grant:—

Senator Stewart said he came to know how General Grant stood on the constitutional amendment giving universal suffrage, North and South. General Grant replied that he indorsed the amendment and hoped the States would ratify it. He believed that the Republican party were bound to see this conclusion realized. This statement he desired all the gentlemen present to understand was not for their private information alone, but for the whole country to hear. Senator Wilson, on learning this announcement, put his hat on and went off in great good humor, saying that he at least was satisfied with General Grant.

The South and the Cabinet.

During the interview to-day (yesterday) between General Grant and a delegation from the South, the spokesman of the latter said to the President-elect that while they had no one to suggest for a Cabinet appointment, and no offices to ask for, they would be gratified if some one could be taken from the South who understood the situation, and could on that account assist in remedying their troubles. General Grant responded that he thought that the South ought to be content, after four years' experience with a man at the head of the Government of their own selection.—*N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondence.*

THE INAUGURATION.

The Programme Arranged by the Senatorial Committee—Who Are Invited to Attend.

The following is the programme agreed upon by the Senate committee on the occasion of General Grant's and Schuyler Colfax's inauguration to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States:—

The doors of the Senate chamber will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. for the admission of Senators and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:—

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The diplomatic corps, heads of departments, ex-members of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union and ex-Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments and Assistant Postmasters-General; the Assistant Attorney-General and the Judge Advocate General, the Comptrollers, Auditors, and Registers of the Treasury; the Solicitors of the several Departments; Treasurer; Commissioners; Judges of the Federal Courts and of the Supreme Courts of the several States; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown; and the Reporters of the Senate.

All of whom will be admitted at the east door of the north wing of the Capitol.

The families of the President, President-elect, Vice-President *pro tem.*, Vice-President-elect, Senators, Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and Federal Judges, will enter at the north door of the Senate wing; all others will enter at the main eastern door.

All the galleries, except those for the reporters and the families of the Diplomatic Corps, will be open to those holding tickets.

Seats will be placed in front of the secretary's table for the President of the United States, the President elect, and Committee of Arrangements.

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will have seats on the right of the chair.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the chair, next to the Supreme Court. Heads of departments will occupy seats on the left of the chair.

Officers of the Army and Navy; Governors of States and Territories of the Union; ex-Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments; the Assistant Postmasters-General; the Assistant Attorney-General, and the Judge Advocate-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, and Register of the Treasury; Solicitors of the several Departments; Commissioners; Treasurers; Judges; and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown will occupy seats on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress and members-elect will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

The Rotunda will be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be open under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At eleven o'clock the President of the United States and the President-elect, each accompanied by members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in a carriage to the east door of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and, entering there, will be conducted to the rooms assigned them.

The Vice-President-elect will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the Vice-President's room, and afterwards into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice-President *pro tem.*

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President-elect.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The Senate being ready, the President of the United States and the President-elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the Chamber will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:—

The Marshal of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents.

Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The President-elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements.

The President of the United States, with members of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Ex-members of the House of Representatives and members-elect to the Forty-First Congress.

Heads of Departments.

Governors of States and Territories.

Officers of the Army and Navy, and all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

On reaching the front of the platform the President-elect will take the seat provided for him; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate (in charge of the ceremonies) on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left.

The President and the Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President-elect.

Next in the rear the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the Vice-President, Secretary, and members of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors and ex Governors of States and Territories and ex-Members of the Senate, ex-Members and Members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the Members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice; and on the conclusion of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-President, and Secretary, will return to the Senate chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the President's House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements.

All horses and carriages will be excluded from the Capitol square.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the Inauguration will take place in the Senate chamber.

RICHARD YATES,
A. H. CRAGIN,
T. C. MCCREERY,
Committee.

CUBA.

The Insurgents Capture a Spanish War Steamer—Gen. Dulce's Last Manifesto Against the Rebels.

Havana advices to the 22d of February give us the following account of the operations in Cuba:—

The insurgents of the district of Cienfuegos have made a very important capture for their cause. On the night of the 18th a body of them succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the small Spanish war steamer Damuji, while she was lying at anchor near the mouth of the Damuji river, capturing also her officers and crew. Early in the morning of the 19th the new owners steamed up the river, and at a few miles beyond the mouth captured two lighters, after which they continued their voyage to the headwaters of navigation. What they intend doing with the steamer—whether they propose keeping her for river service, or destroying her after taking from her the armament and all things else that may serve their purposes—I have not as yet ascertained. The Damuji was until three months ago a merchant steamer, engaged in the coasting trade between several ports on the south side of the island. She was then leased by the Government, strengthened, and turned into a war steamer, mounting two guns. Being of light draught, she had lately been employed in patrolling the Canto, San Juan, Agabama, Damuji, and other rivers. Up the stream that she has been brought to by the insurgents, she is comparatively safe from the Spaniards, none of their men-of-war on the south side being of sufficient light draught to go up the Damuji river and recapture her. This consideration may induce her captors to keep her for service in that stream.

The latest news from the seats of insurrection in the district of Colon reports an insignificant skirmish on Mount Corojo, in which, however, one of the principal characters of the revolution of the district was killed. This is Don Elias Guerra, until recently the Government's prosecuting attorney at Colon. The *Diario de la Marina* and the *Prensa* both claim that bands of insurgents, amounting in the aggregate to 120 men, on the 19th and 20th, surrendered themselves to the military authorities at Corojo, at Pedroso, and at Majul Grande, and as General Dulce's forty days' amnesty did not expire until the 21st, they received full pardon for their last insurrectionary behavior and were allowed to go home upon promising unfaltering fealty to Spain and her rule. All this very much needs confirmation.

The highest military and naval authorities of Havana were very much excited yesterday by private information, which they appeared to deem perfectly reliable, and an American steamer—the Henry Burden—had left Jacksonville, Florida, with a number of Cubans and sympathizers as passengers, and with a large supply of arms and ammunition on board, ostensibly bound for Nassau, N. P., but in truth destined for some point on the coast of Vuelto Abajo. Two of the fastest Spanish war steamers in port were at once sent off to cruise for this expected blockade-runner.

On yesterday Captain-General Dulce issued the following short but important proclamation regarding his future treatment of insurgents:—

"The time allowed by the decree of the 12th of January for the submission of those in arms against the Government has expired. No one can now aspire to the benefits of the amnesty then offered; but those of pardon remain within reach for all times to those men who shall abandon the banners of the insurrection and shall present themselves to the legitimate authorities, with or without their arms. Reason and justice require that all the leaders, all guilty of robbery, incendiarism, and assassination shall be excepted from the benefits of such pardons."

It is generally conceded that Captain General Dulce's forty days' amnesty has been productive of no tangible good to the Spanish cause; that very few of the insurgents have availed themselves of the privilege of submission it tendered them. His peace commissions and conferences have likewise proved miserable failures, and no more is said or thought about them.

THAYER vs. GREENBANK.

Continuation of the Judicial Contest.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Legislative Committee on the election contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank, met, pursuant to adjournment, in Select Council Chamber, and resumed the taking of testimony.

Charles D. Fisher sworn—Was the Democratic window inspector at the polls in the Third division, Eighteenth ward, last October; I challenged one Samuel Long on age, but before he answered his ticket was taken and put into the box; he was not twenty-one years old; also challenged one David Stanton on tax receipt; he procured one from the Seventeenth ward; his vote was received, he asserting that he lived in Crease street, when, in fact, he lived in Bodine street; one J. W. Kebaugh living in the Second division of the ward, voted in this, the Third, division; I challenged one Robert Bartholow on residence; he lived in the Thirteenth ward, but his vote was taken before he replied to the challenge; I challenged John McKee on his naturalization papers; he produced them, but did not prove his residence in this State; his vote was taken; Thomas Blain voted on minor's papers; I believe the vote was illegal; also believe that Thomas Knight who voted there had no residence in the division; know that he did not live in the division eight days before the election; they all voted tickets with the Republican heading.

David Stanton sworn—Have lived in Crease street above Girard avenue, for four years; voted at the Green Tree Tavern; in October last I slept in Bodine street more than anywhere else; it was my niece's house; I paid board to her; voted the Union ticket.

Robert Manning sworn—Am an elector in the Twentieth division of the Eighteenth ward; held the window book at the October election; Henry McWilliams voted at the October election; he was challenged on citizenship; he produced a paper; his vote was taken; Robert Smith also voted; he was challenged; I saw his papers; he swore that he was sixty years of age; his papers were minor's papers; they voted tickets with Republican headings.

Matthew Heinman sworn—Voted at the October election in the Seventh division, Nineteenth ward; voted my ticket without looking at it; got it from Alderman Neill; have been in this country about nine years.

James O'Hara sworn.—Voted last October in the Ninth precinct, Fifteenth ward; had the window book; Charles H. Lanning voted there; he had moved out of the division four days before the election; Alexander C. Bryson voted there; he moved in the division six days before the election; neither of them produced a voucher when challenged; James W. Johnson also voted there; he swore that he lived in Germantown, but that his winter residence was in the division; another man lived in the house in the division where he swore that he lived; they voted tickets with Republican headings; William F. Lanning also voted there; he swore that he still slept in the house from which his father had moved; he voted a ticket with a Republican heading.

City Commissioner Weaver, who had already been sworn, appeared and produced the original window books of the Second and Tenth divisions of the First ward. They were placed in evidence.

James Stewart sworn.—Voted in the Sixth precinct, Nineteenth ward, last October; was born in Ireland; am about 35 years of age; have been in this country since 1850; voted on minor's papers; never declared my intentions to naturalize; voted the full Republican ticket.

T. W. Sutton sworn—Was to have been the clerk of the return inspector of the Tenth division, Nineteenth ward, last October; didn't act because we were ejected from the polls.

The witness then repeated the previously published circumstances of the row at this place.

John McElroy sworn—Voted in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fourth ward last October; voted on naturalization papers; have been in this country about 26 years; never declared my intentions to become a citizen; don't know what ticket I voted.

William McElroy sworn—Was present at the polls when my father (the preceding witness) voted; didn't see his ticket; didn't give it to him.

John Broadbent sworn—Didn't vote at the October election.

William P. Messick, one of the Examiners in the municipal election contests, then appeared and produced two sets of tally papers of the Eighth division, Fourth ward.

William Stewart sworn—Voted at the October election in the Eighth division of the Nineteenth ward; voted the full Republican ticket; voted upon papers; am about forty-five years of age; have been in this country about twenty-five years; never declared my intentions; didn't swear to anything when I got my papers.

Joseph Swift sworn—Voted in the Tenth division of the First ward last October; was an officer of election; certain parties wanted to vote there, but they were not allowed to vote; know of three men being thus rejected; no attention was paid to challenges there; the tickets were put right in the box; don't know how many challenges were disregarded that day; think that some four challenges were regarded, but don't know how many; remained there trying to discharge my duty during the day; a large crowd was present; communications were going on between the crowd outside and the majority officers inside; I was not stopped from challenging in the discharge of my duty, but was not permitted time to examine the assessment-book and ascertain the qualifications of persons offering to vote; the voting was very rapid; there was no violence outside the polls; Henry Smith came to vote, but they wouldn't let him; they took him away; took his paper from him; they called it a "Snowden paper;" it was their rule to reject all new Supreme Court papers.

Gov. Geary on Dictation to Gen. Grant.

From the Harrisburg State Guard, March 1.

Governor Geary, on Saturday afternoon, received a telegraphic despatch from New York informing him that a meeting of Republicans from Pennsylvania was about to be held at the Astor House, relative to the appointment by General Grant of a Pennsylvanian for a Cabinet officer, and asking the opinion of the Governor in regard to his choice in this particular. He immediately replied, in substance, that as General Grant had to bear the pains, penalties, and responsibilities of the Presidential office, he should be left free to select his coadjutors and subordinates without let or hindrance, dictation, instruction or interference of any kind, or from any source whatever.

—Massachusetts makes a hundred million dollars' worth of boots and shoes annually.

—A boy in Georgia cut his father's throat the other day, in retaliation for a whipping.

—At a temperance meeting in Lawrence, on Sunday evening, 251 persons signed the pledge.

—A Wilmington newspaper advocates the formation of a new State out of Delaware and the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland.

—The Italian journals announce that the sculptor Gagliardi, in Florence, has received a commission for a monument to Lincoln, which is to cost $50,000.

—The people of Buffalo are discussing the question whether to build a bridge over Buffalo river, or dig a tunnel under it, following Chicago's example. A tunnel would cost about $360,000.

—Since the commencement of the efforts to purify the waters of the Thames at London, several kinds of fish, unknown there for many years, have made their appearance at Blackfriars bridge.

—"If you had eighty years to live, how would you spend it so as to be perfectly happy here below?" asks a French writer, and answers it himself:—"The first thirty years as a pretty woman, thirty more as a great General, and the rest as a Bishop."

—The Legislature of Wisconsin has consented to give up a portion of the territory of that State for the purpose of forming the new State of the Lake Superior region, on condition that Michigan does the same. This seems to insure the success of the project.

—The fall of snow in Canada this winter, so far, has exceeded any previous snow-fall for twenty years past, by thirty-eight inches. According to a published statement, the depth of snow which has fallen at Montreal is one hundred and eighteen inches, or nearly ten feet, and it is now eight feet deep in the streets of that city. At Quebec the Legislature had to adjourn on Tuesday, for lack of a quorum snow-bound at home or on the way.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Eagerness of Office-seekers—Grant Again Besieged—The Georgia Members—War Claims.

Preparing for a Quadruple Execution in Maryland.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Rush for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There was another crowd of visitors at the headquarters of the army this morning, anxious to pay their respects to the President-elect. The pressure for offices, from places in the Cabinet down to postmasters, increases, but Grant declines to give any indications as to whom he has selected, and nothing is positively known as to any one member of the Cabinet. New Yorkers are of the opinion that the contest for the Cabinet from that State is narrowed down between Hamilton Fish and Judge Pierpont.

The Public Debt.

The Senate Finance Committee refused to take up Hooper's bill to prevent an increase in the public debt. This settles the fate of the bill for the present session.

The Status of the Southern States.

In deference to the wishes of General Grant, the Reconstruction Committee will not take any action relative to the status of the Georgia members of the present House. Notwithstanding strong efforts have been made to put the States of Georgia and Louisiana on the rolls of the next House, the Clerk of the present House has positively decided not to put them on the roll.

War Claims.

The House to-day, by a large vote, refused to agree to the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, providing for paying the war claims of the loyal States.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate met at 11 A. M. Mr. Nye explained that his remarks yesterday in relation to the removal of the political disabilities of Asa Rogers, Assistant Auditor of Virginia, had been made under the impression that Mr. Rogers was the Auditor of the State. He had since received a letter from Mr. Rogers setting him right on the point, and stating that he (Mr. Rogers) regarded Governor Wells as his friend.

Mr. Sumner moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Lost.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the joint resolution relating to the pay of the Senators from the lately reconstructed States, but Mr. Trumbull objected.

Mr. Howe called up the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the erection of breakwater, etc., in Sturgeon bay. Passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Morgan asked the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to yield the floor long enough to take up and pass the bill to protect stock sales of gold, but Mr. Morrill (Me.) declined to do so.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Sumner, providing for the payment of the claims of Massachusetts and Maine for interest upon advances made for the General Government in the war of 1812 and 1815.

After a brief discussion the bill was laid over and the Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the select Committee on Prince Edward's Island, made a report which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the Senate joint resolution, providing for the reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, was taken from the Speaker's table, and, without objection, passed.

It leaves the reporting and publishing of the debates with the proprietors of the *Globe*.

On motion of Mr. Cary, the Senate joint resolution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of the New York and Cincinnati bridge, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Price, the Senate joint resolution to authorize the transfer of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, between Denver and the point of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the Senate amendment to the House bill to establish a bridge across the East river, between the cities of Brooklyn and New York, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the rules were suspended, 76 to 37, and the Senate amendments to the bill to strengthen the public credit were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Subsequently the Speaker appointed Messrs. Schenck, Allison, and Niblack the committee of conference on the part of the House.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The amendment in reference to the Iowa war claims was rejected—yeas, 61; nays, 78.

The next proposition was to strike out the item of $200,000 for laying the foundation and commencing the building for the Post Office and Sub-Treasury in Boston, with which was connected a like appropriation for the Post Office at New York.

Mr. Farnsworth, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, expressed the hope that the House would vote down both provisions, as there were no plans of the buildings adopted or prepared.

Mr. Spalding objected to discussion, and said he hoped the House would vote in favor of both appropriations.

The vote was taken first on striking out the appropriation for Boston, and it was not struck out. Yeas, 70; nays, 81.

The vote was next taken on Mr. Brooks' amendment, appropriating $200,000 for laying the foundation and commencing the erection of the New York Post Office, and it was agreed to: 82 to 41.

Mr. Griswold moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment in reference to the Iowa war claim.

Mr. Harding moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to. Yeas, 74; nays, 69.

Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 2.—An extra freight train ran into the through freight and passenger train on the Tivoli Bridge, on the Hudson River Railroad, this morning. The tender and locomotive Baltic were thrown into the river, and the engine badly crushed. Several cars were thrown from the track, and several persons injured.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The Quadruple Execution at Princess Anne.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—On Friday next the four Chesapeake pirates, William Wilson, William Wells, Frank Rounds, and George Bailey, are to be hanged at Princess Anne, Somerset county, in this State. The crime for which they are to suffer death was the murder, in March of last year, of the captain and mate of an oyster schooner in the Chesapeake. Two of them were to have been hanged on December 4, but they were subsequently respited until January 8, another of the gang having been convicted too late to be hung at the first-named date. The fourth was finally captured, and there was another respite until March 5, when all four will be executed together. The condemned are all negroes, and have the reputation of being exceedingly desperate characters. As there has been no further application for a respite, the authorities here regard their execution next Friday as a matter of certainty.

Murder of an Old Man by Boys.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAIRO, Ill., March 2.—Saturday night last, while Mr. Murphy, clerk of the Antrim House, Cairo, was reading an account in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the murder of J. H. Rice of Shamrock, Adams county, Ohio, by Frank Hardy and W. Taylor, the two boys stepped into the house, having resided in Adams county. Murphy instantly recognized them and called a policeman. A gold watch and chain and one hundred and fifty dollars in money were found on them. The boys made the following explanation:—On the day of the murder Rice and the boys were bottling wine in the barn: the boys imbibed freely and were partially intoxicated. Rice reprimanded them, angry words ensued, and at length one of them seized a hatchet and killed Rice instantly, by a blow on the head. The boys then dug a hole outside of the barn, rifled the body of a gold watch and one thousand dollars, buried the body and fled. Hardy is a stepson of the murdered man. Taylor was apprenticed last week.

Destructive Fire in Hartford, Conn.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—A fire broke out this morning at five o'clock in the large brick building owned by William L. Wood, in the rear of the *Times* building. It was totally destroyed—loss heavy. It was occupied on the first floor by Matt. H. Hewins as a billiard room. All his tables are injured and spoiled by fire and water. The second floor was used by the Hartford *Daily Times* as a composing room, which was entirely consumed; the next floor by Nathan Benham, machinist, and builder of steam engines. The Hartford Thread Company also were totally burned out. It was so very cold that the firemen were unable to get a stream of water on it for two hours. Every hydrant near the fire was frozen. Insured in Hartford and New York companies.

The Monument to General Lyon—Lottery Scheming.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—An association was formed here yesterday for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of General Lyon, who fell at Springfield in 1861.

Ticket holders in Gardine's lottery held an indignation meeting at the Court House last night, and appointed a committee to see the managers of the scheme, and compel them to have the drawing or disgorge.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived, steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Havana.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Cotton dull and nominal at 29c. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Mixed Corn opened at 86@87c., closed dull at 85c.; yellow active at 91@93c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $33·25@33·20. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard dull at 20@20½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were resumed this morning, both docks being crowded to their utmost capacity with unfortunates.

Alfred Mitchell sat in the dock representing the French metropolis, and confessed to a piece of French knavery. Upon his arrival in this city he took quarters at the Continental Hotel, but soon removed to an upper room in Third street. There he remained several months, during which he improved every opportunity of robbing his landlord's money-drawer, until, finally, he had stolen twenty or thirty dollars. The landlord, not suspecting the French gentleman of anything dishonorable, chose rather to suspect his faithful spouse; but one day his doubts were solved by seeing his guest down upon his knees, attempting to open his bureau drawer with a false key. He was soon arrested, and, as above stated, he made a clean breast of it.

John Paul, Jr., a boy of fourteen years, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $20 from the Little Wanderers' Home. He was placed there by his father, and one day got into the Superintendent's office, stole several packages of currency notes, and ran away.

William Jones, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a saloon with intent to steal. Officer Kime found him in a place at Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, into which he had forced an entrance by means of stonecutters' tools.

Thomas Hank and Jos. Hatch pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery. On the 27th of January, as certified by the witnesses, they took to Jessup & Moore's store two bags of rags for sale, and the receiving clerk, having weighed the bags, gave them a ticket to be presented to the cashier for payment, which was in this form:—

1 bag white rags, 40 lbs.
1 bag col. rags, 46 lbs.

The prisoners made an excuse to go away, and returned in a few moments and presented the ticket in this altered form:—

4 bags white rags, 940 lbs.
4 bags col. rags, 946 lbs.

These the cashier paid, the amount being about $200. The receiving clerk came up just in time to detect the forgery, and the prisoners were arrested upon the spot and the money recovered.

James Tules pleaded guilty to the larceny of a shirt.

William Christy pleaded guilty to a charge of an attempt to enter an office with intent to steal. He was seen to try the door and windows of Mr. Shoemaker's office, at Venango street and Delaware avenue, and upon discovering that he was watched, started to run away, but was caught and sent to jail.

George Schaeffer pleaded guilty to false pretense in obtaining money by falsely representing that he was authorized to receive contributions for the Vigilant Engine.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Jesse J. Cresey by his next friend John J. Cresey vs. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injury sustained in being run over by one of defendant's cars. The plaintiff suffered a non-suit.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. W. W. Jacobs, an alleged bankrupt. A criminal prosecution, the defendant being charged with the offense of secreting his stock of tobacco at Hagerstown, and with intent to defraud his creditors. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 2, 1869.

There is rather more inquiry for money, but the rates are without change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 105⅞ was bid for 10-40s, coupons off; 116¾ for '62 5-20s; 113½ for '64 5-20s; 114⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 112¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100⅞@101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 46⅛, a decline of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 123⅜, a decline of ⅛; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼@57½, a slight decline.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29⅛ for Lehigh Navigation; 26 for Morris Canal; 60 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 17. 41 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11½ for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65 cp.Jy......112⅝	20 sh Read R..ls..b10.. 46⅜
$800 City 6s, New......10	200 do....'5&in.. 46⅜
$800 do..........m..100¾	100 do..........s60.. 46⅜
$1000 do..........c..100⅝	100 sh Read RR......c..46 41
$1700 do...Old..ls.. 97⅝	75 do...........ls. 46⅜
$6000 do.......Old... 97½	100 do.........b20.. 46⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89... 93	7 sh Leh N Stk........ 29⅝
$1000 Pa Cp 5s,............ 92¾	16 sh C & Am......ls..123⅜
2 sh Penna RR........ 58	50 sh 13th & 15th....... 17
100 do'.........s30.. 57¾	

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132⅛	11·25 A. M.	132⅛
11·07 "	132¼	12·32 "	132
11·22 "	132⅛	11·34 "	131⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅞@115; do. 1862, 116⅞@117; do., 1864, 113¼@113⅝; do., 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1867, new, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1868, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 102⅛@102⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 132⅜@132⅝; Silver, 126@127½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 116⅝@116⅞; do., 1864, 113⅛@113½; do., 1865, 114⅜@114⅝; do. July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. July, 1867, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1868, 112¼@112½; 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131⅝@131⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 116¾@117; 5-20s, 1864, 113½@114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 114½@115; July, 1865, 111¾@112¼; do., 1867, 112@112½; do. 1868, 112@112½; 10-40s, 105¾@106. Gold, 132. Union Pacific bonds, 102¼@102¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........160⅝	Western Union T.. 37½
N. Y. and Erie R... 36½	Cleveland and Tol. 105½
Phil. and Rea. R.... 92½	Tol. & Wabash R... 67½
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 96⅝	Mil. & St. P. com... 65½
Cle. and Pitt. R....... 89⅝	Mil. & St. P. pref... 77½
Chi. and N. W. com. 82¼	Adam Express Co 59½
Chic. and N. W. prf. 90⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co. 30
Chi. and R. I. R.......126⅝	Tennesse 6s, new... 66¼
Pts. F. W. and Chi...119⅝	Gold..........................131⅞
Pa. M. Steam. Co... 99¾	Market steady.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the longest lines of railroad (other things being equal) are always the most profitable. The last year's earnings upon the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central, are proof of this. The New York Central's earnings per mile figure at $46,997, the New York and Erie at $31 254, and the Pennsylvania road at $48,545.

THE UNION PACIFIC is a much longer Railroad. Let its annual earnings per mile reach the average of these roads—say $42,265—and the result on eleven hundred miles of road will be $46,491,500 in the year.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 2.—The Flour market continues quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do at $8@9·50; and fancy brands at $10@12·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market continues firm, and for prime lots there is a good demand, but the offerings are light. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·80@1·90; 500 bushels amber at $1·95; and 800 bushels ordinary white at $1·95. Rye sells at $1·55 per bushel for Western. Corn is in good demand, and prices are advancing; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 91@93c., closing at the latter rate. Oats are unchanged. We quote Western at 74@75c. and Pennsylvania at 65@70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales of 700 bushels at $9·12½@9·75. Timothy ranges from $3·25@3·40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65.

Whisky is dull at 97c @$1 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived, steamships Denmark and City of London, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............30 | 11 A. M.........42 | 2 P. M.............42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Cardenas, Geo. C. Carson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 28.—Brig R. S. Hassell, from Sagua for Philadelphia, came to the Breakwater this afternoon.

Pilot boat S. Flanagan reports the following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea yesterday:—Barques Sam Shepherd, for Cienfuegos; Aberdeen, for Matanzas; Linda, for do.; brigs Alice, for Barbados; C. V. Williams, for Zaza; schrs R. H. Baker, for Matanzas; E. Sinnickson, for Sagua; Althea, for Cardenas; H. A. Hunt, for Barbados; and A. H. Cain, for St. Mary's, Ga. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, at Boston yesterday from New Orleans.

Steamship Yazoo, Teal, hence via Havana for New Orleans, arrived at the bar Southwest Pass, Sunday evening last.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, hence, at Zaza 8th ultimo.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 28th ult.

Schr E. B. Graham, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, at Aspinwall 16th ult., from New York.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, from Sagua for Philadelphia, with sugar, which put into Wilmington, N. C., in distress, resumed her voyage 24th ult.

Schr Col. Jones, Strong, hence, at Norfolk 28th ult.

Schr William B. Mann, Stanford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th ult., with lumber.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 19th ult.

Schrs David H. Biner, Wilson, from Boston, and Charm, Studley, from Providence, at New York 27th ultimo.

Schr G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 27th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and the Revenues.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Grant has plainly expressed his intention to appoint civilians to civil offices, but this general rule does not preclude a resort to those military men who have left the service, or even to those disposed to leave it, in cases where they may be specially required. Among other of his givings-out is this noteworthy one, that the internal revenue can and shall be fully and fairly collected. His thorough knowledge of the men under his command is well proved. For instance, he knew the stuff, and tact, and strength of Sherman and Sheridan, and he knew how to take out the last tuck of force and faculty there was in them. In his own appointments and assignments to special and difficult duty he never made a mistake. These points have clearly this bearing upon the collection of the whisky tax at least—if civilians fail him, he has enough of army officers in reserve, whom he knows, to supply the infected districts with assessors and collectors that will answer as with their lives for the full performance of their duties without fear, favor, or affection. The thieves may as well take notice. In the year 1866, when the tax upon distilled spirits was $2 per gallon, and the amount collected was twenty-nine millions of dollars, one of the largest of our commission merchants, who had at the time thousands of barrels of whisky in his storehouse, said that if the Government would give him the right to collect the tax, he would engage to pay the whole interest upon the public debt. Now this interest for that year was one hundred and thirty-three millions, and the gentleman referred to was at once thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and eminently capable of estimating its amount and the amount of tax honestly due upon it. The presumption in favor of his opinion is clear from the fact that only sixty-seven millions of gallons should have paid the interest, which would have left him at least eighty millions of dollars to pay the expenses of collection and give his profit.

If President Grant puts his resolution into full force, at the present rate of duty he will squeeze half the interest on our debt out of the manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors. We expect him to do it, and to use all the means, ordinary and extraordinary, in his power.

The New Administration.

From the N. Y. World.

The Democratic party takes no interest in the merely ceremonial and festive part of this week's proceedings at the national capital. It is natural enough that the party which has a new lease of power should express their exultation by grand processions to be gazed at by thronging crowds, and other customary demonstrations of joy; and their vanquished opponents are not so churlish or illiberal as to raise objections or take offense. For the parade and ostentation of triumph they feel the most profound indifference and contempt. But Democrats will nevertheless watch, with a keen interest, every development which throws light on the policy of the new President. His extraordinary reticence or wariness has made him an enigma, even to the party that elected him. Both parties and all sections of the country are anxious to see the curtain lifted and to listen to the prologue of the drama which is about to open. It is a play to which there is, as yet, no programme; for nobody regards the Chicago platform in that light, since it has been so wantonly falsified by the passage of the new constitutional amendment, and the failure of Congress to make any of the financial reforms promised in that deceptive declaration.

The Inaugural Address *ought* to mark the opening of a new era. Since the first inauguration of President Lincoln we have passed through a cycle of blood and turmoil. The country is weary of strife; it yearns for a solid and durable tranquillity. It is not by any such vague exhortations as "Let us have peace," or any unmeaning commonplaces about the necessity of retrenchment and economy, that the people can be reassured, but only some definite outline of a policy. If General Grant has any clear ideas, the time has come when he should give them utterance. If he has any kind, cheering, confiding words for the prostrate, humbled South, the fitting occasion is at hand for him to speak them, even if he should thereby shock the Republican party as he did by the liberal terms of surrender which he conceded to General Lee. If he has opinions respecting the proper relation of the States to the Federal Government, he can lodge them securely in the public mind by taking this occasion for setting forth the constitutional doctrines which have been obscured and discredited amid the clash of arms and the civil convulsions which followed the war. The proper subordination of the military to the civil authority, the necessity of maintaining the old lines of demarcation between the three great departments of the Government, and especially between the Executive and Congress, are timely topics on which a real statesman could not fail to give his views, at a time when the old landmarks have been obliterated and the powers of his own office are curtailed by Congressional usurpation. If on these subjects General Grant has no opinions, or, having opinions, lacks the courage to proclaim them, he will be like a mariner putting to sea without a compass or charts, and nothing favorable can be predicted of the voyage. Sound doctrines on these subjects, expressed with temperance and precision at the outset of his administration, would give a turn to public sentiment extremely favorable to the "peace" which he professes to desire. Of course, he should not propound novelties on these great questions; but if he would repeat with impressive brevity what may easily be found in Webster or Story, the crude heresies of the present period might be supplanted almost without further effort.

Although the public is more eager to ascertain his policy than to contemplate the man, the extraordinary rise of the new President will naturally occur to the minds of his countrymen on the proudest day of his life. Eight years ago, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, Ulysses Grant was as unlikely a person to be one of his successors as could have been found in the whole country. Nothing but a great convulsion could have lifted so obscure and apparently so commonplace a man, in so short a time, to so remarkable an elevation. A commonplace man he certainly is not, whatever may be thought of his intellect. His character is surely cast in no common mould. He has undergone the severest trial to which character can be subjected—unlooked-for prosperity, and sudden, giddy elevation—and he has stood the test in a manner which would have done no discredit to any man that has ever lived. His head has never been been turned by his wonderful fortune; he has exhibited no levity, no foolish vanity, none of the airs of an upstart, none of the besetting weaknesses of a *parvenu*; but has borne himself with a quiet and becoming reserve which, under the circumstances, betokens great solidity of character and an inborn sense of dignity. He compares to advantage in this respect with both of his immediate predecessors, neither of whom rose so suddenly. Mr. Lincoln was so elated with his election, that he made a circuitous triumphal progress from his humble home in Springfield to the national capital, delivering foolish and sometimes ridiculous speeches to the crowds that greeted him by the way; and Mr Johnson was too fond of repeating the story of his rise through all the gradations of public office to the highest. General Grant has committed no such faults of taste. Perhaps he might have done so if he had possessed the gift of popular eloquence; but the way he has abstained from all exhibitions of vanity in conversation, creates a strong presumption against it. Thus far he has given constant evidence of a firm, well-ballasted, self-sustained character; and we are glad to concede this merit to a man who has as yet given little evidence of any other high qualifications for the great office in which he is about to be installed.

We can reason about General Grant's Administration only so far as he supplies us with premises. But reasoning merely from his character, apart from his undeveloped opinions and policy, our expectations would be rather favorable. So cool, phlegmatic, self-poised a man can never be a fanatic. He must feel a natural contempt for those restless, demonstrative, excitable natures whose influence has been supreme in our politics for so many years. It is not probable that he will ever utter, or even echo, any frothy rhodomontade on the favorite topics of the radicals. A man of his peculiar make is likely to be very matter-of-fact and practical, neither doing or saying anything calculated to cause a great effervescence in the public mind. His administration, so far as his personal feelings control it, will constantly weigh like a leaden pall upon the excitable temper of the radical party, and be more favorable to a return to common sense, than if he were more brilliant and fertile. A good copious dose of dullness is, in some states of the public mind, the best medicine that can be administered. The country does not need to be roused or electrified, but quieted; and a sedate, practical, taciturn President is perhaps the best suited to such a period as the present. The people will be more easily cured of fanaticism by absolutely ignoring the topics that feed it, than by any other method.

Congressional Status of Louisiana and Georgia.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Tribune*, the other day, in its Washington correspondence, announced as a fixed fact "That the Clerk will not call the names of the Representatives from the States of Georgia and Louisiana on the assembling of the next Congress."

That this purpose has been entertained, so far as Georgia is concerned, and that the object to be effected is the retention of a full two-thirds majority in the new House, are matters which do not admit of doubt. The intimation to which we refer was not confined to the *Tribune's* columns; and its publication was evidently intended to pave the way for a promised resolution of the Reconstruction Committee in favor of the expulsion of the present Georgia members. The pretext for that proceeding, as well as for the omission of the other names from the roll of the new Congress, was, of course, the alleged violation by the local Legislature of the conditions of restoration.

Later despatches encourage the hope that the influence of General Grant has sufficed to prevent the contemplated outrage. The Reconstruction Committee, we are told, has for the present dropped its intention to reopen the question in Georgia by recommending the expulsion of its Representatives. This decision, we trust, will be adhered to. For all the purposes of the law, reconstruction has been completed in Georgia. Its Rrepresentatives have occupied seats in the expiring Congress, with their title unchallenged; they have participated in its proceedings, and shared all the privileges of the members around them. The vote of the State in the Presidential election has been counted; and in all essential respects its standing in the Capitol is as good as that of Massachusetts or New York. To expel its members now, with the record as it is, would be a flagrant act of usurpation. To direct the Clerk not to call the names of those whom it sends to the new Congress, on the ground assigned by those who urge the step, would be morally and constitutionally not one whit better.

Our own correspondent recently stated that the Georgia names will be omitted from the roll on Tuesday next, "because there are no credentials here, and there is a question as to whether they have ever been legally elected." The former of these reasons, if nothing occur to change it, will necessitate the omission. The Clerk cannot call names of which he has not been officially advised. But neither he nor the present House has a right to raise a question affecting the validity of the State election. The bearers of credentials have a *prima facie* title to seats; whether they may be unseated and their places assigned to others is a question for the next House to determine, after proper scrutiny by the Election Committee. A right nowhere exists, in the meantime, to refuse recognition to members elect because the advocates of extreme measures, for purposes of their own, impugn the legality of their election. Upon that point the Republican party of Georgia is divided; and the section which favors the acceptance, by Congress, of things as they are, seems to us more powerful and more entitled to consideration than that which recommends the violent measures which, until Saturday, the Reconstruction Committee was disposed to press upon the House.

The same policy which, as upheld by General Grant, has prevailed even in Mr. Boutwell's mind, points to the inclusion of the Georgia members in the roll to be called on the Fourth. If is just as important, just as expedient, to recognize Georgia then—if the credentials of its Representatives be in the hands of the Clerk—as it is now to leave undisturbed the title of the present members.

And why should Louisiana be excluded? The moral completeness of its reconstruction may be less obvious than that of South Carolina or Alabama, but in a legal aspect it is quite as perfect. No proposal has been made in its case to upset reconstruction and begin anew. Its standing in the Union is unassailed and unassailable. It is true that charges of fraud and violence have been preferred, affecting the seats of some who will claim admission as its Representatives. It is, moreover, not improbable that formal investigation may reveal sufficient to vitiate their election. These, however, are points to be considered by the next House. No party caucus, no committee now in existence, has any excuse for passing judgment on *ex parte* information in a manner unknown to the Constitution and the law. Least of all may the Clerk, with any shadow of reason or law, usurp the functions of the House or the Election Committee, and rule out members who can be properly unseated only in one way.

The proceeding, whether in regard to Georgia or Louisiana, would be greatly aggravated by its transparent partisan tendency. From any point of view the proposition is bad enough. But to exclude the States named, or either of them, from the new Congress pending the settlement of grave and delicate questions, would be both indiscreet and unjust. We shall be glad to find the good sense and proper feeling which have induced Mr. Boutwell to abandon one feature of the programme attributed to him prevailing over the rash counsels which, while unsettling the South and alarming the country, would be permanently injurious to the party they are designed to serve.

Mr. Johnson on Army Reduction.

From the N. Y. Times.

While Congress is busy in reducing the army, President Johnson is equally busy in endeavoring not to have it reduced. The batch of promotions he lately sent in to the Senate includes thirty-two in the navy, twenty-one in the army above the grade of major, and a great number below that grade in the engineer corps, ordnance corps, the cavalry, artillery, and various regiments of infantry.

Now, considering that it is proposed by Congress to "make no more appointments or promotions" in the army until the force is very greatly reduced; that it is especially desirable to reduce and consolidate the staff, and perhaps do away with the ordnance corps in its present form altogether; and considering that, on the very day of these wholesale nominations, the body to which he sent them enacted that no new appointments should be made in the Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Paymaster's, the Quartermaster's, the Commissary's, or the Medical Department (where the majority of Mr. Johnson's highest nominations are made), surely this zeal of the President *not* to reduce the army, though but a week remains of his term, is remarkable. We can only compare it with the well-known fact that of the very many officers court-martialled and dismissed from the service during the last two years, hardly one has failed of being reinstated on applying to the President. Had these vacancies alone been left, the work of consolidation would now be far lighter.

When, however, in addition to habitually restoring cashiered and dismissed officers, Mr. Johnson also hurries in nominations by the hundred, his course becomes very singular. Whether he regards this last feat as a parting act of courtesy, or whether he regards army reduction as a joke, we do not know; but it is clear that *he*, at least, is determined not to aid it, and, on the contrary, will do his best to leave as little chance as possible to his successor for "absorption and consolidation."

Commercial Morality in England and the United States.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The American people rather like to expose and comment on the faults of England and Englishmen, and no doubt there are faults enough to call forth censure. Nor are Englishmen less ready to lash us Americans. But with all the faults of England we must say that justice is dealt out impartially to high and low criminals alike in that country, while here rich or politically powerful scoundrels have no difficulty in escaping the laws. We might cite many examples in England during the last few years to show how punishment has been awarded to evil-doers in the highest ranks of life. There is the case of Sir John Dean Paul, a prominent banker, who was convicted and sent to a penal settlement in Australia, and other similar cases of the conviction of rich and prominent men; and lately there is the famous case of the Gurneys and their partners, of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. The Gurneys are an old and distinguished Quaker family, of immense wealth and of the highest social position. They were among the oldest bankers of England, and hardly any equalled them in the magnitude of their transactions. Yet these men are committed to take their trial for a criminal offense, and if there be evidence enough to convict them they will assuredly suffer the vengeance of the law, just as the lowest criminals do. It is a great point in England and with English judges to maintain the commercial character of the country, and it is this that has given England her high position in the commercial world. How is it with us? We have plenty of Gurneys in this city. Our great railroad managers and the managers of other gigantic enterprises and companies defraud the public and the stockholders with impunity. They are even honored for their successful swindling; for here success, or the acquisition of great wealth by even the most questionable means, is the highest morality—that is, it gives men the highest positions. They are the magnates of society and in the community. They may do what they please, and the law will never reach them. Our Gurneys of Wall street are perfectly secure. This is a shocking state of things, and until remedied we shall stand below England in commercial character. With all the splendid opportunities for making money in the most profitable enterprises here people are afraid to trust their property in the hands of our railroad and stockjobbing magnates. If we would follow the example of England in punishing great defrauders the commercial character of the country would stand much higher, and it is time we devised some means to accomplish that object.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Recent Washington despatches furnish us with important information in regard to the views of General Grant upon the subject of the independence of Cuba. It appears that General Van Allen, who has just returned from a cruise among the West India islands in the yacht Henrietta, had, during his absence, confidential communications with leading insurgents on the island of Cuba. From information thus gathered he has no doubt of the speedy success of the revolutionists All the facts he obtained he communicated to General Grant upon his arrival in Washington, when the latter openly expressed his opinion that Congress should not only pass resolutions avowing sympathy with the revolutionary movement in Cuba, but also authorizing the President to recognize her independence when in his opinion the proper moment arrived. This declaration General Van Allen was authorized to communicate to members of Congress, and, no doubt, was the inspiration of Senator Sherman's resolutions in regard to Cuba which were presented in the Senate on Saturday and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. General Grant also averred that we owed nothing to Spain, for the reason that she harbored the Rebel cruisers and otherwise encouraged the Rebellion during the dark hours of our struggle for national existence. Taking the public expression of these views of the President-elect — who within a few days will be in a position to enforce his opinions—in connection with the recent successes of the revolutionists in Cuba, and the reported landing of American volunteers at two points on the island, and it will be idle to deny that the doom of the "Queen of the Antilles" is sealed, and that her flag of independence will in a brief period float from the towers of the Morro Castle.

At this critical moment, as we learn by Atlantic cable despatch received Sunday night, the Spanish Government directs its Minister to England to proceed to the United States for the purpose of settling any difficulty arising from the Cuban insurrection. By the time that Minister arrives here we apprehend he will find he has undertaken a heavier job than he was aware of, if indeed he does not ascertain that, like the concessions of the Duchess of Orleans in her extremity to the French revolutionists, he has come altogether "too late."

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of........$131·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of........ 141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of........ 107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of...... 121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90 42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

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P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126¾

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3¾

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS. ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¾rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Princi. al Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 1y Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT..........Brocande.......Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont........Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE..............Duchesne.......Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30½

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8288]

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1215

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—The formal reception of Hon. Carl Schurz, Senator-elect from Missouri, took place last evening at the rooms of the German Society, Seventh street, above Chesnut. Mr. W. J. Horstman, the President of the Society, made the welcoming speech, expressing the gratification of the Germans of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, at the opportunity to greet him. Mr. Schurz in his reply acknowledged his thanks for the kind reception, and suggested that the Germans and Americans can readily fraternize, and by taking the best ideas of both nations, do that which would redound to the credit of the republic.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Schurz was serenaded, and at 11 o'clock he left for Washington.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Invincibles was held at the rooms of the National Union Club last evening, to make arrangements for the trip to Washington to attend the inauguration of General Grant. Colonel William McMichael, President of the Club, addressed the members, and spoke of the importance of the trip and the past reputation of the Club, the high honors which had been extended to them on receiving the right of the civic portion of the procession, and urged all who were doubtful to register their names. Eloquent addresses were made by Major A. K. Calhoun and Alexander P. Colesberry, Vice-President. The Club will assemble at No. 1105 Chesnut street, at 8·30 on Wednesday morning, 3d inst., full equipped in dark clothes, regulation cap, and white gloves. Members desirous of participating can obtain information of Ezra Lukens, Treasurer of the Club, at Fourth and Harmony streets.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131½.

—The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned yesterday.

—Five white men have been killed by Indians near Sitka.

—Admiral Farragut will participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

—The office of the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* was burned yesterday.

—The cold snap has again closed the navigation of the Hudson river.

—A man was frozen to death near Worcester, Mass., on Sunday night.

—A national council of Union Leaguers assembles in Washington to-day.

—Nearly all the members of the Forty-first Congress were in Washington yesterday.

—Vice-President-elect Colfax will probably retire from the Speaker's chair to-morrow.

—Twelve negroes confined in the jail at Hampton, Va., made their escape on Saturday night.

—The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and Governor Brownlow were in the United States Senate yesterday.

—Lieutenant-General Sherman is preparing to take the President-elect's desk and duties at army headquarters.

—The headquarters of the Army of the United States were thronged with visitors yesterday, all anxious to do honor to the President elect.

—General Weyman B. S. Moore, once United States Senator from Maine, and Consul-General to Canada under President Buchanan, died in Virginia on Sunday.

—Leonard Choate, the Newburyport incendiary, was yesterday arraigned on three separate charges of incendiarism. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was fixed for the 8th inst.

—The jury in the case of Mary E. Clem, on trial for murder at Indianapolis, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The convicted was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 1.—General Duello, with his command, has arrived at Santa Espiritu, from Cienfuegos.

The *Diario* reports an engagement between the troops and insurgents, at the town of Cienfuegos, in which the troops were victorious. The same paper states that three hundred rebels have surrendered at Villa Clara.

It seems that General Lesea is advancing into the interior without meeting with much opposition. The rebels expected he would march by the Sierra de Cubitas, or take the road to Paredes, where they had erected entrenchments and were ready to oppose his progress, but General Lesea unexpectedly took another route and outwitted the rebel General Quesada.

The *Diario* asserts that the revolutionary General Napoleon Aringa has joined Count Valmaseda with two thousand men, abandoning the rebellion, and that Valmaseda, reinforced by a thousand of these men, has set out from Puerto Principe to meet General Lesea, when, with their combined forces, they will attack Quesada.

Four Spanish gunboats are cruising between La Guanape and Gibara. The Spanish-man-of-war Gualduia is watching the movements of the revolutionists in the waters of Nassau.

The United States steamer Gettysburg has arrived.

LONDON, March 1.—The War Office is in receipt of later intelligence from New Zealand. The British forces there have made reprisals on natives for outrages committed at Poverty Bay, during which several villages were destroyed, and ninety of the natives killed and wounded. The British lost only three wounded.

BERLIN, March 1.—The proposition to grant the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main 2,000,000 florins has passed the Prussian Diet by a large majority.

LONDON, March 1.—Steamship Atlanta, from New York, arrived to-day.

The Contested Elections.

Examiners Messick and Batturs sat again yesterday afternoon. A number of witnesses swore to false personations, when the following additional was elicited:—

James C. Adams testified that he was the Republican inspector in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward; John McKeown was the Democratic inspector; William J. Furey was the judge; witness got to the polls about a quarter after 7 A. M.; the election was going on, and quite a number of votes had been taken; the judge qualified witness and his clerk; witness kept the book and McKeown kept the tickets; votes were taken as fast as the tickets could be separated and dropped into the boxes, no time being allowed to examine whether they were on the assessment list or not; witness remonstrated against taking the tickets so fast, telling him it was impossible to find if the names were on the list; McKeown said witness would then have to take time to look for them after they were voted: witness could not keep up with him; 164 votes were received during the first hour; challenged but one man—John Smith—during the day; witness objected to the vote of a man who said his name was Robert Holland, and told Alderman McMullin, who brought him up, that the man was not Robert Holland; neither the man nor a voucher was sworn, and the vote was put in the box while witness was talking to the Alderman; McMullin said his name was Robert Holland, and that he lived in Baker street; a man voted in the name of William O'Neill, who was not William O'Neill; neither one of them gave any residence; recollect no oath being administered nor tax receipt asked for during the whole day; thought all the votes were taken except one, and that was John Smith; did not recollect any questions being asked voters, except as to residence, but the vote was generally in the box before the answer was given; witness voted the Republican ticket.

William Y. Campbell, return inspector of this division, testified that the space where the election was held was so small that he and the other return inspector and their clerks had to sit in the second story back room; witness was in the room where the election was held up to 8 o'clock; from that time was engaged up stairs in catching up to the voting until about 1 o'clock and after that was in the lower room at different times during the afternoon. He then substantially corroborated the testimony of Mr. Adams, except as to personations: witness voted the Republican ticket: Mr. Gibbons, for District Attorney, was scratched more than any other Republican candidate.

William D. Moore testified that he kept the outside window book; twenty or thirty votes had been taken when witness got there, shortly after 7 o'clock; no time was allowed him to find the names on the list; John Ahern and John Bradbury did not live in the division, and witness would have challenged had he had time to examine his book; no voters or vouchers, either Democrats or Republicans, were sworn, or any tax receipts shown; one or two persons came up with names written on a piece of paper, and they handed their votes and these slips of paper into the window without announcing their names, and their votes were taken; witness voted the Republican ticket; witness marked on his book 323 persons as voted; knew of no challenges.

The list of voters show that 744 votes were polled.

Adjourned until Wednesday next.

—At the judicial contest, which was continued last evening before the Legislative Committee, that body proceeded to the examination of ballot boxes. The ballots in the box of the First division of the Sixth ward were counted, and the result was an increase of 23 votes as compared with the returns in favor of Mr. Greenbank.

A count of the ballots of the Ninth division of the Twenty-second ward showed the same vote as was returned.

In the Eleventh division of the Twentieth ward, Mr. Thayer gains two votes by the examination of the tally papers.

The committee met this morning at 10 o'clock to resume the examination of witnesses.

Marine Losses for February.

Says the New York *World* of yesterday:—We publish below our monthly table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of twenty-two vessels. Of this number one was a ship, nine were barques, three were brigs, and nine were schooners. Of the above one was burned, one sunk after collision, one foundered, two were abandoned, and three are missing, supposed lost. The total value of the property burned, lost, and missing is estimated at $909,000. This list includes only American vessels, or those of other nations when bound to or from a port in the United States, or known to be insured there.

Names.	*From.*	*For.*
SHIPS.		
Persian (Br.)	Savannah	Bremen.
BARQUES.		
Neptune (N. G.)	New York	Liverpool.
Undine	Cienfuegos	Boston.
Laertes (N. G.)	New York	Cork, *m*
Ann (Br.)	New York	Antwerp, *b*.
Thames	Belfast	Savannah.
Simcoe (Br.)	Liverpool	Boston.
Rockwood (Br.)	Newcastle, (N. S. W.)	San Francisco, *m*.
Stella (N. G.	Lisbon	St. Ubes and New York, *s. c.*
Royal Arch (Br.)	Philadelphia	Amsterdam.
BRIGS.		
Gold Fish (Br.)	New York	Cardenas.
Brilliant (Br.)	Wilmington, N. C.	
Franklin		Liverpool, *a*.
Spofford	Nuevitas	Cardenas.
SCHOONERS.		
Augusta M. Gott	Bangor	Martinique, *a*.
Swift (Br.)	Harbor Grace	New York, *m*.
Twilight	Guysboro	New York, *f*.
Charles (fisherman)	Plymouth	
Circassian	Belfast	Boston.
Ida Nickleson	Baltimore	Hatteras Inlet.
Samuel Eddy	Georgetown, S.C.	New York.
Rose Bell	New Bedford	
Nellie True	Guadaloupe	Cardenas.

	Vessels.	*Value.*
Total losses for January	36	$1,817,500
Total losses for February	22	909,000
Total for two months	58	$2,726,500
Same period in 1868	75	$4,187,700
Same period in 1867	130	6,023,500
Same period in 1866	151	8,911,580

Vessels marked *m* are missing, supposed lost; those marked *b* were burned; those marked *s c* sunk after collision; those marked *f* foundered; and those marked *a* were abandoned.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Company G, Eagle Zouaves, of this city, Captain L. G. Ricard commanding, left at 2·30 P. M. to-day to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 34	MOON RISES	11·01
SUN SETS	5 53	HIGH WATER	5·29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 12
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 17
France	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 17
Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 19
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Feb. 20
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Main	New York	Bremen	Mar. 4
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 4
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 4
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 6
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 6
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Sabino Currier, Porto Rico, Dallett & Son.
Schr Wm. Allen, Rogers, Zaza, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr I Rich, Bryant, Marblehead, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr Farmers' Friend, Hearn, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr George W. Krebs, Carlisle, from Cedar Point.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Queen Victoria Linders, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 10th ult.

Barque L. G. Bigelow, Corning, hence, at Antwerp 14th ult.

Barque Andes, Shepherd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 18th ult.

Barque Clara, Probst, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th ult. lat. 48, long. 2'.

Barque Carl Johann, Nordin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 13th ult.

Barque Hannet Pedersen, for Philadelphia cleared at Liverpool 10th ult.—before reported cleared 3d.

Barque Royal Arch, Stanley, hence, before reported stranded near Vael Sten, sailed from Falmouth 10th ult. for Amsterdam.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, hence, at London 16th ultimo.

Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 15th ult.

Barque Harmony, Stephens, hence, in the river, Antwerp 15th ult.

Barque Kosmos, Wierichs, hence, off the Lighthouse, Bremerhaven 12th ult., and proceeded inward.

Barque Peddler, Troensegaard, hence, at Copenhagen 10th ult.

Barque Maria Margaretha, Dolen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th ult.

Barque Robert Porter, Curtis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Holyhead 13th ult.

Barque Danish Princess, Sopwith, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 16th ult.

Barque W. H. Bigelow, Borden, hence, at Liverpool 13th ult.

Barque Brazil, Hibbert, hence, at Brouwershaven 14th ult.

Barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, hence, at Antwerp 12th ult.

Barque Eliza Oulton, O'Brien, hence, at Antwerp 13th ult.

Brig Lola, Anderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th ult.

Brig Waverley, Terry, hence for Constantinople, with petroleum, was stranded off Paleo Castro on the 28th Jan., but was refloated uninjured 20 hours after by extra hands, arrived at Dardanelles on the 29th, and cleared for her destination.

Brig Hattie S. Bishop, Webber, for Philadelphia sailed from Cardenas 18th ult.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, from Rotterdam for Boston, put into Lisbon 12th ult., with loss of mainboom.

Brig Julia F. Arey, Babbidge, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 25th ult., for Bath Me.

Schr More Light, Bradford, from Calais for Philadelphia, below Portsmouth 25th ult.

Schr Richard Vaux, from Wood's Hole, at Charleston 28th ult.

Schr D. & E. Kelley, Kelley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 28th ult.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Tice, hence for Washington, with coal, which ran aground on the flats opposite Alexandria 23d ult., has been got off, and reached her destination.

Schr Vesta Waite, from Havana for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th ult., off Fenwick's Island.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spar Buoys which marked the bars and channels in New York harbor and bay during the winter, have been removed, and iron can and nun buoys substituted for them.

DRY GOODS.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.

CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods,	Opera Cloths,

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

"PASTRY,"

"PREMIUM,"

"RED STONE.

AND

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,

ALL [2 17 lm

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR

Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,

2 16 lmrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR

OF

SAINT LOUIS.

We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.

FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.

CHICK & CHISHOLM,

No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,

2 11 thstulmrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 .mrp East of Front street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. PANCOAST, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to

WILLIAM W. JUVENAL,
LIBRARY Street, bel w Fifth,
Attorney for TACY R. PANCOAST,
2 2tu6t* Executrix.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

2 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

85½ No. 434 RACE Street

FURNITURE, ETC.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

CABINET MAKER,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT St.

2 1 lmrp PHILADELPHIA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

No. 45 South SECOND St.,

(East Side, Brown Stone Building),

2 25 lm PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FASHIONABLE

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

GIVE US A CALL.

G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.

2 18 lm No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

5 25½ PHILADELPHIA.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 25½

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND INAUGURAL

OF THE

MAMMOTH RINK VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

March 3, Grand Exhibition of Velocipeding by

PROFESSOR MONOD,

Assisted by six daring and expert riders from New York.

As the ice is in splendid condition, one-half of the Rink will be appropriated to skating, and Season Skating Tickets will be received, as the skating season has been a brief one. A full band will be in attendance. [1 22t

Admission in the Afternoon, 25c Evening, 50c.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 2,

TWENTIETH NIGHT

of the world-renowned comedians and original impersonators of Irish and Yankee life,

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

SECOND NIGHT

of the Romantic Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq., entitled

THE EMERALD RING,

with new scenery and novel mechanical effects.

Mike Macarty.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.

MONDAY, and till further notice,

A. W. Young's Comedy of

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Virginie de Merio.....Mrs. JOHN DREW

Aided by the Full Company.

After which the Great Drama,

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

Louis del Franchi, } .....Barton Hill
Fabien del Franchi, }
Chateau-Renaud.....Mr. L. James
Emilie de Lesparre.....Miss Lizzie Price
Mad. del Franchi.....Mrs. Maeder

MONDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—

ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS

for a limited number of nights.

The great JAPS and the original

ALL-RIGHT

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

MADISON OBREY'S

NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, March 1, and every Night. [31*

Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 tf

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HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

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CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4119 PINE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,

2 13stuthlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE, situated on Tioga street, third house west of Twentieth, north side, one-half square from Tioga station, Germantown Railroad. Lot 50 by 230 feet. Stable 22 by 25 feet. Apply on the premises, or to JONES WEBSTER,

2 20 stuth No. 50 N. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,

Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,

2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.

Also,

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24½ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Duy's Lane Station, Germantown.

Apply to [2 23 12t*]; J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT.—WHARVES ON WINDMILL ISLAND; east and west sides, and also on canal. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS,

2 26 6t* No. 226 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL OF THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Grand Opening of Spring Fashions MONDAY, March 1, 1869. For the better convenience of her patrons, MRS. M. A. BINDER has removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store to the northwest corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. Brilliant novelties of special interest. Elegantly trimmed patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Childrens' Dress, Sleeves, suits, Waists Paniers, and Childrens' Garments, Capes Coats, and Mantles, in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dressmakers and dealers, wholesale and retail Dress and Cloak Making: Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. The finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $2·50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT streets 2 27tf

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1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.

LADIES' EMPORIUM,

No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coutil, Satine, and Jeans Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 2 3m

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

THE FRENCH OPERA.

JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager

BRIEF SEASON

OF

GRAND OPERA BOUFFE,

consisting of

SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,

by the Combined Troupes of

PARISIAN ARTISTS.

MONDAY EVENING, March 1,

LA PERICHOLE.

Opera Comique, in three acts, by Offenbach.

MLLE. IRMA MONS. AUJAC.

Messrs. Leduc, Edgard, Hamilton, etc. etc.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 2,

ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Grand Spectacular Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by J. Offenbach.

MLLE. TOSTEE. MONS. DECRE.

Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Guidon, Mlles. Duclos, Rose, Tholer, etc. etc.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3,

BARBE BLEUE.

Opera Bouffe in four acts, by Offenbach.

MLLE. IRMA MONS. AUJAC.

Mesdames Hamilton, Tholer, Rose, etc.

Messrs. Lagriffoul, Tholer, Francis, Edgard, Dardignac, etc. etc.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 4,

LA BELLE HELENE

Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by Offenbach.

MONS. TOSTEE. MLLE. DECRE.

Mesdames Duclos, Rose, Mathilde, Tholer.

Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, etc.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5,

LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.

Opera Comic in one act, by Offenbach.

Mlle. Irma, Messrs. Leduc and Francis, Mesdames Tholer, Rose, Mathilde, etc. etc.

AND

LES BAVARDS.

Opera Comique, in two acts by Offenbach.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Opera Bouffe in four acts, by Offenbach.

MLLE. TOSTEE, M. AUJAC,

Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Mlle. Duclos.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6,

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

MLLE. TOSTEE. MLLE. IRMA.

Messrs. Decre, Leduc Duchesne, etc. etc.

Reserved Seats for any of the above performances can be had on and after SATURDAY, February 27, at BONER'S Music Store No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy of Music.

SCALE OF PRICES:

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
No Extra Charge for Reserving Seats.
Family Circle.....Seventy-five Cents
Gallery.....Thirty Cents

NOTICE.—The Libretto of the Opera, as performed by the French Opera Company (the only correct edition published) carefully translated, the text of which is taken from the Prompt Book, thus securing a perfect similitude between the Opera as sung on the stage and the Libretto as read in the audience, and containing the music of the choicest morceaux, for sale at the Music Stores. 2 18

CONCERT HALL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

OF THE

ARABIAN NIGHTS' GREAT COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist,

MISS JENNIE WADE,

From Steinway's & Irving's Hall, New York.

CARLETON,

The unequalled IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST who will appear in his Great Irish Specialities:—

THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
WHISTLING THIEF,
PAT McCANN, ETC. ETC.

PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON,

Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has elicited the highest encomiums of the press, will introduce his great invention,

THE TUMBLERONICON,

Playing three distinct tunes at one and the same time,

SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,

The Great Comic Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, will appear in his Great Character Songs:—

UP IN A BALLOON,
AN ITALIAN GUINEA PIG BOY,
ROLLICKING RAMS, ETC. ETC

During the Evening will be exhibited

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' TABLEAUX,

Fifty in number, being the very finest and most beautiful paintings ever exhibited in this country, illustrated by an able lecturer.

The Entertainment will conclude each evening by a

GRAND PRESENTATION

OF

ONE HUNDRED

VALUABLE GIFTS

TO THE AUDIENCE.

The Chickering Grand and Square Piano used upon this occasion is from Gould's Music Store, Chesnut street. [3 2

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
(Can be secured six days in advance.)
Ticket Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MATINEE.

GRAND ARABIAN NIGHTS' MATINEE,

For the accommodation of families and persons at a distance,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON March 6 1869,

Commencing at 2 o'clock.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
CHILDREN.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO.....PROPRIETORS
GEORGE GORDON.....DIRECTOR

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Fifth and Last Week of the

SUSAN GALTON COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 1,

first performance in America of Offenbach's

GREATEST COMIC OPERA,

ROBINSON CRUSOE,

with new and splendid scenery, painted by Charles Berger and John Weiser.

New and splendid costumes.

Will shortly appear,

C. D. HESS' GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY,

from Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.

Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut st., and at the Theatre.

Commencing MONDAY, March 8,

for one week only,

BACHMAN'S & GARDNER'S

GREAT DRAMATIC COMPANY,

IN SENSATIONAL DRAMAS.

MONDAY, March 15,

HESS' BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869.

American and Foreign Railway Systems. In proportion to wealth and population, much greater activity and enterprise in constructing railway lines have been displayed in the United States than in any other country. At the close of the year 1866 we had in actual operation 36,896 miles, while Europe contained but 48,718 miles, and in Africa and Asia combined there were only 4064 miles. Since that period the extension of our railway system has been continued with unparalleled rapidity, while comparatively few extensive new railways have been constructed in Europe. Of the 48,718 miles of European railways in existence at the close of 1866, 13,286 were located in the British Isles, and extensions since that period up to the present time have increased this aggregate to 14,247 miles. While the United States, with a population but a little greater than that of Great Britain, contain three times as many miles of railway, a contrast based on their respective areas is greatly to the advantage of the latter, for it contains but 122,550 square miles (or a little less than the combined area of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio), and on this restricted space $500,000,000 more money has been expended for railways than in the whole of the United States, over an aggregate area (exclusive of Alaska) of 3,001,002 square miles. This contrast would be rendered still more striking if it were applied on the one side strictly to the railways of England and Wales, for they have, in proportion to area, three miles of railway for one in Scotland and Ireland.

We must turn to England and Wales, therefore, for exemplifications of the results of railwayism in its most extensive and expensive stage of development. The amount of transportation and travel conducted over their roads is enormous. The value of real estate has been greatly increased, and a wonderful stimulus has been given to mining, manufactures, and commerce. But while the kingdom has been enriched by these enterprises, their extraordinary expenditures, excessive competition, bad management, fraud, and various other causes, have combined to render them a source of great loss to stockholders, and they are proving nearly as bad an investment as the oil stocks of Pennsylvania. The stock of a few roads is worth more than the par value, but these exceptions are exceedingly rare, and on a large proportion of the capital expended there are either no returns whatever, or annual dividends far below the usual rates of interest yielded by undoubted securities. The British railways have failed, as a commercial speculation, as completely as they have succeeded in facilitating the development of industrial interests.

To some extent a similar course of events has marked the rise and progress of the railway system of the United States. While the railways have greatly increased the value of real estate, and contributed immensely to the utilization of the products of the mines, the forests, and the fields of the nation, they have in many instances suffered terrible pecuniary embarrassments and ruined their stockholders. On the other hand, there are a considerable number of profitable railways in this country, comparatively few companies are hopelessly insolvent, and many are gradually emerging from financial embarrassments which were at one time considered insurmountable. The railway interest is not only absorbing the capital and brains of the country, but the political influence it exercises is constantly increasing; and, independent of partisan questions, it is becoming a matter of some doubt whether it is not the ruling power of the land.

The railway systems of France and Austria, and other Continental powers, present a marked contrast to the English and American systems. Napoleon and Francis Joseph have taken good care to render railway stocks profitable by preventing undue competition, and at the same time to make the railways a source of great eventual wealth to their national treasuries, by requiring that at the expiration of ninety years from the date of their completion they shall become Government property.

In England and the United States the railway companies make their terms with influential powers that be, individually, through whom they obtain, nominally for nothing, or for the public good, the concessions which are granted in France and Austria only on condition of an eventual surrender of all their property.

The Condition of the Streets.

Yesterday the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions was opened by Judge Peirce, and in his charge to the Grand Jury a number of important matters were brought to their attention. The last Grand Jury, in their final presentment, among other things referred to the filthy condition of the streets and the danger resulting therefrom to the health of the city. On this point Judge Peirce remarked:—

> "I have observed with pleasure that the Grand Jury have taken notice of the filthy condition of our streets, and has fitly spoken of them as 'evidencing an offense against decency and the law, on the part of those whose duty it is to keep them clean, and who have neglected that duty.' The effort to keep the streets clean, from some cause, for the last several years, has been a miserable failure. Their condition is a nuisance, endangering public health, and an offense against decency and cleanliness. You have the power to inquire into the cause of their bad condition, and if any of our public officers or others are negligent of their duty in respect thereof, you have the power to present them for maintaining and continuing a nuisance."

We are gratified to see that the Court has taken up this matter, and if the Grand Jury will vigorously perform their duty in the premises, in the full spirit of the charge by the Court, we may look for some improvement. The streets are in a shocking condition, and every warm day the stench from some of them is nearly overpowering. A very open winter has given promise of an early spring, and as soon as the warm weather sets in the filth in the streets will be in the highest degree offensive. It has been sufficiently demonstrated that the only sure preventative of cholera, yellow fever, and other pestilent diseases, is the most thorough cleanliness; and in consideration of this fact, the neglect of the officers charged with removing the garbage from the streets and alleys of the city is nothing less than criminal. The public health and public decency call for a thorough cleaning of the city immediately, and the Grand Jury will be entitled to the thanks of the community if they will exercise their powers in the case, and present the negligent officials, in accordance with Judge Peirce's instructions, for maintaining and continuing a nuisance. A little energy and vigor properly applied will often accomplish wonders in matters of this kind.

The Commercial Exchange.

Yesterday was an occasion which will be long held in remembrance by the commercial portion of our community. It witnessed the dedication of the new hall of the Commercial Exchange to the purposes of trade, and in the evening the members of the association, with their invited guests, sat down to an elegant banquet at the Continental Hotel. The building to which the Commercial Exchange have now transferred their daily gatherings is one of the most elegant and commodious in the entire city, and is surpassed in both respects by but few, if any, similar buildings in the United States. It is not less an ornament to Philadelphia than a credit and convenience to the body by which it was erected. With their advent upon this new field, we may anticipate for the association a large increase in their membership and business, to the marked benefit of the interests of the city at large.

An Odd and Airy Costume.—We believe it was Sidney Smith who seriously thought of cooling himself off during the heated term by sitting out doors in his skin and punching the marrow out of his bones for the sake of creating a draft through his framework. The general joint committee on the approaching Odd Fellows' celebration have resolved to put his theory into practice. They announce an order requiring the officers and members of the Grand Encampment who intend to join in the parade on the 26th of April, to "appear in a uniform dress, to consist of a black silk hat and black gloves!" In this airy costume the Odd Fellows are accordingly expected to perambulate the thoroughfares of this staid Quaker City. As the sun is usually not very powerful at this latitude during the last week in April, the painful operation of extracting the marrow from the bones is not regarded by the committee as altogether essential to comfort, and for this reason it will be dispensed with. We trust that all our citizens will bear in mind the melancholy fate of "Peeping Tom," of Coventry fame, and remain in their beds until the procession is over.

Somebody advertises in the New York *Herald* for a "sober man" to assist in the compounding of liquors. This is doubtless on the theory that a man who is wedded to his own cups is apt to make a mess of other people's cups.

OBITUARY.

Alphonse de Lamartine.

The cable this morning announces the death of Alphonse de Lamartine, the distinguished French poet and statesman.

Alphonse de Prat de Lamartine was born at Macon on the 21st of October, 1790. During the first part of his life he bore the name of De Prat, but afterwards adopted that of Lamartine, on the death of a maternal uncle. He was descended from an ancient and noble family, and was the eldest of eight children. At the time of his birth his father was in prison—a calamity which twice befel him during the Revolution, on account of his loyalty to the unfortunate Louis XVI. Eventually, after having encountered many dangers, he was set free on the 9th termidor (27th July, 1794), and retired to his country residence at Milly, where he lived in retirement till his death, at the advanced age of ninety. At Milly the poet passed the first twelve years of his life; his only teacher was his gifted and excellent mother, who taught him to read in an old illustrated Bible, rewarding him with the sight of a picture when he had overcome the difficulties of a chapter.

At the age of twelve young Lamartine was sent to school at Lyons, from which he was afterwards removed to the College of Belley, on the frontiers of Savoy, a school of much reputation, conducted by the Jesuits. He made rapid progress in his studies, and gave proofs of great poetic talent. He finished his education in Paris, and in 1810 he started on a tour through Italy with one of his relatives. In the following year he returned to Paris and began to make literary efforts which attracted attention. The celebrated actor Talma was one of those with whom he became acquainted. A considerable property which he inherited from a maternal uncle about this time led him into a life of dissipation, and a serious illness resulted from his excesses, to recover from which he was sent to Naples. On his recovery he spent some time in the island of Procida, where he met and became enamored of the fisher maiden Graziella, whose untimely end he has lamented in his verses.

In 1814, on the first fall of Napoleon, Lamartine returned to Paris and entered the military household of Louis XVIII. After the "Cent Jours," however, he left the service, and did not enter it again. The next few years he appears to have spent principally at Paris, where he became attached to a young lady whom he has celebrated in his poems under the name of Elvira—the Laura of this French Petrarch. The love songs and other reflective lyrics, afterwards published in a collected form under the title of "Meditations Poetiques," were the work of this period. These poems were very successful, and gained the poet many illustrious friends, who introduced him into diplomatic life. He was first sent as an *attache* to the French Embassy at Florence, and then, after a few months' residence in London as Secretary of the Embassy, he was sent back again to the Tuscan capital in the same capacity. During his second diplomatic residence at Florence he married a young English lady, who brought him a considerable fortune; and with whom he lived on the most affectionate terms down to her death in 1866.

In the year 1823 appeared the "Nouvelles Meditations Poetiques," which were quite worthy of their predecessors, though they were rather more fragmentary. This volume of lyrics was followed in the course of the same year by a didactic poem, entitled "La Mort de Socrate," and "Le Chant du Sacre," an ode on the coronation of Charles X, which were both worthy of the author's reputation. After the death of the poet Byron, it occurred to Lamartine to make the dangerous attempt to complete "Childe Harold," and in the course of the year 1825 the result appeared under the title of "Le Dernier Chant du Pelerinage d'Harold." Though this poem has great merit, yet even the poet's most ardent admirers were compelled to admit that he failed to attain to the impetuous flow of Byron's verse. The uncomplimentary manner in which he spoke of Italy in this poem, however, aroused the wrath of one Colonel Pepe, an officer in the army of the King of Naples, and the Colonel threatened the poet with a challenge unless he consented to remove the obnoxious verses from the poem. The poet replied that he was not to be influenced by threats, and in the duel which thereupon ensued he was severely wounded.

On the 1st of April, 1830, Lamartine entered the Academy, and in his speech on that occasion gave signs of the oratorical ability which he was destined afterwards to display so brilliantly during his short political career. A few weeks later he increased his poetical fame considerably by the publication of two volumes of lyrics, entitled "Harmoneis Poetiques et Religieuses." About this time Lamartine, who had long wished to visit Greece, obtained from the King the appointment of Ambassador to that country, but Charles X's fall took place before he had set out, and though the new king offered him the same post, he thought himself in loyalty bound to decline it. So ended the poet's diplomatic career.

Lamartine had an intense desire to distinguish himself in politics, and he therefore offered himself as a candidate for the represen tation of Dunkirk and Toulon. He was rejected in both towns, however, and to hide his chagrin he resolved to make a journey to the East, which he had long contemplated. In June, 1832, he set sail with his wife and daughter. He travelled through Greece and Syria, but the death of his daughter caused him to return to France sooner than he had contemplated During his absence the canvassing of his friends had been successful, and he was elected deputy for Bergues by the Legitimist party. On the 4th of January, 1834, he made his first parliamentary speech.

The chief fruit of Lamartine's visit to the East was one of the most delightful books of travel which has ever been written. It appeared in 1835, in four volumes, under the straggling title of "Les Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensees et Paysages, pendant un Voyage en Orient; ou, Notes d'un Voyageur."

In the following year Lamartine's most famous poem, "Jocelyn," was published, and attracted a great deal of attention. His next poetical work was an epic sketch entitled "La Chute d'un Ange, which appeared in 1838, and with its striking beauties and startling faults excited a great deal of favorable and adverse criticism. In the following year Lamartine's last great poetical work was published under the title of "Les Recueillements Poetiques," with a remarkable preface on the then position of poetry in France.

Soon after Lamartine's entrance into political life, the Chamber was dissolved, and in the ensuing elections he was returned by Bergues and Macon. He decided in favor of his native town, and, being re elected in 1837, he continued to represent that town till 1848. After having distinguished himself for some years as an independent member of the Chamber, he aspired, in 1841, to become the President. Being opposed in this by the Government, he then abandoned his independent tactics, and endeavored to gain for himself a prominent position in the ranks of the opposition; and some years later, on the death of the Duke of Orleans, when there was a contest on the Regency question, he opposed the Government, and contended in favor of the Regency of the Duchess of Orleans, with the hope, it is said, of becoming Prime Minister in case her son should come to the throne during his minority. Shortly before this he had published his famous "Histoire des Girondins"—a work in which he shed all the charms of romance over the terrible scenes of the Revolution, and is reproached with having gilded the guillotine. The admiration which this romantic narrative created for the revolutionists of 1789 did much to prepare for the Revolution of 1848.

After the flight of Louis Philippe, when, on the 23d of February, 1838, the Duchess of Orleans entered the Chamber with her two young sons, Lamartine had it in his power, by a word, to put the Regent's crown on the head of the Duchess.

He sided with the Republicans, however, and in a short time he found himself the most important and influential member of the Government. In the very first days of his power he had a grand opportunity of displaying his courage. The populace assembled in angry masses on the Place de Greve, and wildly cried for the "drapeau rouge," that dread symbol of popular violence and the reign of blood. While all his colleagues drew back in terror, Lamartine boldly stepped forward, and at the peril of his life eloquently dissuaded the fierce multitude from their sanguinary intentions. This was the greatest day of his life; and we could look with more unmingled admiration on his heroic conduct on this occasion if his insufferable vanity had not prompted him afterwards, in speaking of that day, to utter the self-satisfied words, "J'etais sublime ce jour-la!" Lamartine deserves great credit for having, on this same occasion, procured the passage of a law for the abolition of capital punishment in political cases, a law which saved France in 1848 from a repetition of the horrors of the Revolution of 1789.

The poet statesman had now attained such a height of popularity that, in the elections of May, 1848, after the Provisional Government had resigned, no less than eleven electoral districts chose him as their representative in the new National Assembly. The first care of this new Assembly, when they met on the 10th of May, was to appoint an executive commission of five members, to whom it was agreed that the nomination of the Ministers should be intrusted, and Lamartine was chosen one of the five. On the 15th of May the Assembly was dispersed by the insurgent populace, who would not listen even to the popular Lamartine; but when he rose to address them, cried out, "*Assez joue de la Lyre; mort a Lamartine!*" A little later, when Lamartine was beaten by Cavaignac in the contest for power, his political glory was at an end. During part of the year 1849 he sat in the Assembly for Orleans, and then vanished from the political horizon into the retirement of private life.

After his political fall Lamartine occupied a comparatively unimportant position. It is true that he from time to time produced works which attracted much attention, and many of which have been not unworthy of his reputation; but he never again attained the literary glory of his earlier years, while in the world of politics he became a mere nonentity. Soon after his fall from power he published his "Histoire de la Revolution de 1848," in which he had himself taken such a prominent part. This was followed during the next ten years by several other historical works, of which the most important were the histoires "De la Restauration," "Des Constituants," and "De la Turquie."

It was as a recompense for the last-named work that the Sultan granted him a pension of £1000 a year. All these historical works are marked by the same distinguishing qualities and defects as were noticeable in his famous history of the "Girondins." About the same time Lamartine made some successful efforts in the field of pure romance, as examples of which we may name "Raphael," said to be founded on his own early love experiences; "Genevieve," and the delightful village tale of "Le Tailleur de Pierres de Saint Point." Numerous historical and biographical sketches have been the result of his labors: the most important of these later works are "Les Hommes de la Restauration," "Les Grand Hommes de l'Orient," and "Portraits et Biographies." To relieve the poet from his pecuniary difficulties the French Government, in 1867, allotted to him half a million of francs of the public money, though the grant was strenuously opposed on various grounds. Considering that Lamartine, in 1848, proposed to the Assembly to renew against Louis Napoleon, by name, the general decree of banishment which had been passed in 1831 against all the princes of the Bonaparte family, this grant was creditable to the generosity of the Emperor. During the later years of his life Lamartine obscured his fame and brought himself into discredit by playing the *role* of genteel beggar. He squandered his estates in the most reckless manner, and then, with a most inordinate vanity and self-conceit, he presumed on his services as a statesman and poet to bring his necessities before the public and to demand from the French people, as a right, relief from his pecuniary difficulties. His latest scheme in the begging line was one to induce the French Government to purchase the copyright of all his works, but it did not succeed any better than some of his other money-raising projects, as the Government and people were alike disgusted at his conduct. Lamartine will leave a reputation second to none among the contemporary French writers. He was master of a graceful and elegant style, which will always make the perusal of his works a pleasure, and as a poet he was distinguished for a fine fancy and melodious versification.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. S. FISHER, Esq., President; Rev J. P. W. INGRAHAM. Vice-President; E METZGER Secretary; W. PAINE, Treasurer; JOHN O'BYRNE, Solicitor.
A full course of Lectures, including all departments of Medicine and Surgery, to commence on the first Monday in March, and continue until the first of July.
For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. 2 25 6t

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO THE Spring and Summer session in the PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Professor PAINE and other members of the Faculty. The public invited. 3 2 2t

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, M. Doors open at 11 o'clock.
Music under the direction of Carl Gaertner.
Valedictory by Prof. HENRY MARTIN, NOAH M D. It

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, foot of Federal street, in the City of Camden, on SATURDAY, the 27th of March, instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
3 2 tu3t W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer JUNIATA, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 7 A. M. [1t] HENRY H. BINGHAM. Postmaster.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 1, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant.
3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, ALFRED G. BAKER Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Charles N. Bancker, Esq., deceased; and GUSTAVUS S. BENSON, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy in the Board.
3 1 3t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders and ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, March 8 at 12 o'clock, noon. W. D. COMEGYS,
2 23 tu2t• Secretary.

VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, OFFICE, No 309 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association will be held at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. CHARLES H. STEELMAN,
2 27 3t Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
February 25, 1869.
Mr. JOHN LYON having resigned the position of Deputy Collector of this district, has no longer any authority to act in the district.
2 25 6t JOHN M. DIEHL Collector.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 26 6tsp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
SPECIAL ORDER.—The Washington delegation will assemble at National Union Club House, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,
WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869,
At 8·30 A. M., *sharp.*
Dress.—Dark clothes, white gloves, and blue cloth regulation cap. By order of
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
Chief Marshal.
HENRY TODD, EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals. It

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

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Material for building—
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It is better than *Bicycle*,
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We will call a *Wheelbarrow!*

Velocipeders, Wheelbarrowists, Pedestrians, and all other sorts and conditions of men and boys, are invited to continue their investigations of our mammoth stock of seasonable masculine raiment.

For the closing winter and the opening spring, we have the thick coat, the thin coat, the elegant Melton, the silk mixed, the steel-mixed, and, in a word, everything you want, and at such prices as will certainly please you.

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370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
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2700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands:—
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LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE Estate of Mrs LYDIA R. BAILEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to ELLEN M. BAILEY, Administratrix,
2 2 tu6t No. 26 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, No. 10 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 6m

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2 26 fstu3t PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"La Perichole" at the Academy of Music.

The advent of the quondam Bateman troupe of French artistes at the Academy of Music last evening was marked by an unprecedented rush of the Offenbachers to witness the latest musical eccentricity of the great *opera bouffe maestro*, It is seldom that the Academy presents such an animated scene, such a brilliant and crowded array. Indeed, from the time that the door was thrown open until long after 8 o'clock, the single entrance was so densely crowded that it was impossible to gain admittance save by running the risk of being crushed to death. There is certainly a remedy for this state of things, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Birgfeld, the manager of the troupe, will see that the services of another doorkeeper are secured for the rest of the week.

La Perichole—the latest and weakest of all Offenbach's more pretentous productions—was the attraction, being presented to a Philadelphia audience for the first time. The plot, which is neither complicated nor elaborate, may be sketched briefly as follows:—

The incidents are supposed to take place in the city of Lima, where "La Perichole" and her lover, "Pequillo," follow the romantic but not always remunerative profession of street singers. The Viceroy of Peru, "Don Andres de Ribeira," attracted by the beauty of the girl, falls in love with her, and induces her to desert her lover and enter his palace. Two of the noblemen of the court, however, remind the Viceroy that it is against the law for any but married women to inhabit the palace, and they are accordingly ordered, under various heavy pains and penalties, to find a husband for the singer within half an hour. "Pequillo" having been informed of "La Perichole's" desertion of him by a letter from her, is engaged in making a serious attempt at hanging himself when the noblemen meet him, and considering him a fit subject for their purpose, they get him intoxicated and persuade him to marry the Viceroy's favorite. He is recognized by "La Perichole," who gladly accepts him for her husband, but he is too much befuddled with drink to recognize her. When "Pequillo" comes to his senses he finds himself in the palace, but cannot tell how he got there. He finally ascertains the facts of the case, and is taunted by the courtiers with having married the Viceroy's mistress. Meeting "La Perichole," he is indignant as well as astonished to find that she is his wife, and furiously upbraiding her for her falseness, he casts her from him, and behaves in such a manner that the Viceroy orders him to be thrown into prison. "La Perichole" pretends to be angry with "Pequillo," but exerts herself to procure his release. She then endeavors to convince him that her conduct in the whole matter is perfectly blameless, and "Pequillo," finding himself unable to resist her entreaties, accepts her explanations and consents to forget and forgive the past. The singers then seek the Viceroy and declare that they prefer the streets to the palace, and that they desire to resume their old profession. The Viceroy, having had enough bother with the pair, readily consents to their departure, and the affair ends to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Both the librettist and the composer appear to have been depressed by the very flimsy groundwork on which they were compelled to waste their energies, and the result reflects but little credit on either. Neither the solo nor concerted parts display the rattling style of Offenbach to the same advantage as the other works by him to which we have listened heretofore. At the end of each of the three acts, the movement becomes both brisk and brilliant after the true *opera bouffe* fashion; but just as the sparkling strain of music and broad burlesque of action get fairly under way, and the audience begin to recognize the hand of their favorite master, both are choked off by the descent of the curtain. As a compensation for this dearth of attractiveness, the whole affair, in sentiment, language, and action, is absolutely a marvel of prudishness, which, from beginning to end, is quite as fastidious and unobjectionable as *Martha*, the *Bohemian Girl*, or any other grand opera of the highest-toned moral school.

But, such as it is, it is rendered with all the energy and vivacity at the command of the Erie Railroad troupe. Mad'lle Irma, surpassing in her beauty and brilliant in her execution, does all that she can with the *role* of "La Perichole," and M. Aujac throws into that of "Piquillo" all his strength of voice and carefulness of acting. To M. Leduc is allotted the part of "Don Andres," the Viceroy, but the *role* is too hampered to permit him to display a tithe of his inimitable drollery. M. Lagriffoul is positively stupid as the "Count of Panatellas," but the fault lies with Offenbach and the man who prepared the libretto. Under these depressing influences, we do the best we can for *La Perichole* when we pronounce it, in comparison with *La Grande Duchesse*, *La Belle Helene*, and *Barbe Bleue*, a downright failure.

"Robinson Crusoe" at the Chesnut.

Offenbach's comic opera of *Robinson Crusoe* was produced at the Chesnut last evening by the Galton troupe, for the first time in America. A fair audience was in attendance, notwithstanding the counter attraction at the Academy of Music, and there was a manifest desire to give all due encouragement to the performers. *Robinson Crusoe* is an attempt something out of Offenbach's usual line: it was a failure in Paris, and it could scarcely be expected to prove a brilliant success here, except under very exceptionally favorable circumstances; and Miss Galton, while she is to be commended for endeavoring to introduce novelties, and to vary her programme as much as possible, has rather made an error of judgment in this case.

The story of "Robinson Crusoe," which every schoolboy knows by heart, is followed closely enough for operatic purposes; but the hero of the desert island is provided with a lady-love, who starts out on a search for him, and is finally united to him, after passing through a variety of perilous adventures. One great difficulty is, that the subject is one not very well suited for musical illustration. The work is called a comic opera; but as far as the general effect is concerned, a great deal of it might be called tragedy, and very heavy tragedy at that. *Robinson Crusoe* is an effort in a different line of art from that in which Offenbach has won his greatest successes; and in abandoning burlesque, and attempting a work of more complex character than those which have won him popularity, he has apparently overtasked his powers and hampered himself with an uncongenial subject. The music is more elaborate and more carefully written than that of any of his previous works. There are several really beautiful airs and concerted pieces, but the general effect is not satisfactory, and the piece lacks the animation, life, and sparkle of the *opera bouffe*, while it is scarcely entitled to rank with the legitimate comic operas. One of the airs, "I know he loves me sincerely," has been sung by Miss Galton before in the operetta of "66." Which of the two pieces it really belongs to we are unable to state.

In this instance, as in that of *La Sonnambula*, Miss Galton has been obliged to bear the weight of the good or evil fortunes of the piece on her own shoulders, as her company is not strong enough to give her any material assistance. As "Edwidge" she sang and acted with much grace and feeling, and it is a matter for sincere regret that she is not able to appear before the public under more favorable circumstances. Mr. Whiffin, who is really an excellent comedian, was not fitted with a part well suited to him in "Robinson Crusoe," and his performance, therefore, was not as pleasing as usual. There were some disagreements between the orchestra and the singers last evening, and the necessity for more careful rehearsals was apparent. Miss Galton and her troupe appear to much more advantage in the light comediettas which first secured the favor of the public, and she is not likely to achieve any great success in more elaborate pieces, unless she can secure a competent supporting force.

"The Emerald Ring" at the Walnut.

Last evening John Brougham's Irish drama of *The Emerald Ring* was produced at the Walnut, There are few better play-writers living than John Brougham, although he does not always write good plays, but even about his worst efforts there is a heartiness, a fine humorous feeling, and an air of romance that make them attractive in spite of their deficiencies. Even in his titles Mr. Brougham has an eye for effect, and *The Emerald Ring*, being an Irish drama, of course suggests the Emerald Isle and introduces us to the subject-matter at once. This play, although not the best that Mr. Brougham has written, and indicating very clearly that the main ideas of the author were to fit Mr. and Mrs. Williams with characters suited to them and to interest the audience by a highly spiced story and startling incidents, is by no means the worst of its class. The story is romantic, although rather antiquated, but on the whole it is well told, and has enough fun in it to make the audience laugh, and enough black and desperate villainy to make them feel particularly virtuous in comparison with the scoundrels who come to grief, of course, before the fall of the curtain. The plot of *The Emerald Ring* may be stated as follows:—

A shipwreck, caused by false lights upon the headlands, introduces us to some of the principal characters of the piece. All on board perish except a mother and her infant daughter, who are rescued by "Mike Macarty," the son of the light-house keeper. The mother dies without revealing her name, and an emerald ring is the only clue to the identity of the daughter, who is adopted by the light house keeper, and grows up in his family. When about nineteen years old, one of the wreckers who had been instrumental in causing the shipwreck wishes to marry her, but being repulsed he determines upon revenge, more especially as he perceives that her affections are bestowed upon his natural enemy, the captain of the coast guard. An advertisement offering a reward of £500 for information regarding the fate of the missing maid attracts his attention, and on making a visit of inquiry to the mansion of "Sir Oscar Neill," he sees the portrait of the deceased lady, with an emerald ring on her finger, which convinces him that "Geraldine," the castaway girl, is the daughter of "Sir Oscar." He also becomes acquainted with "Sydney Loftus," the nephew of the baronet, a dissolute young man, who will inherit the estate in the absence of any nearer heir. "Loftus" hears his story, and promises to pay him one thousand pounds to secure the emerald ring and destroy the girl. While this plot is being carried on, however, "Sir Oscar" becomes informed of the fate of his wife and daughter through "Mike" and "Maggie Macarty," and he immediately sets out for the scene of the shipwreck to claim his child. The wrecker, meanwhile, actuated by revenge and a love of gain, prepares to entrap "Geraldine," and succeeds in getting her and her lover, the captain of the coast guard, in a position where no succor can reach them, and makes them captive. The emerald ring is forced from "Geraldine," and she is then tied to a rock, and left there, to be submerged by the rising tide. Just as the girl's situation is becoming desperate, "Maggie" puts off in a boat and rescues her, and the lover, too, succeeds in making his escape. The father and daughter are reunited, and her hand is bestowed upon the handsome young coast guardsman. The whole party then set off for Dublin, and the would-be murderers are confronted with their victims alive and well. The villains of course receive the just punishment for their misdeeds, and the lovers live in felicity "until," as the tales of Sheherazade always conclude, "they were visited by the terminator of delights and the separator of companions."

"Mike" and "Maggie Macarty" are, of course, the most prominent figures in the piece, the story and the other characters being merely to set them off to advantage. The Irishmen of Mr. Williams are all alike, and totally unlike anything else under the sun, and "Mike Macarty" does not differ in any essential particular from the "Pats," "Barneys," "Terrences," and "Larrys" that form the glorious roll of his predecessors. He swings a shillelah, dances a jig, and goes through with all the motions and grimaces which constitute the stock in trade of the genuine stage Hibernian, but which would certainly consign to a lunatic asylum any frolicsome son of Erin who should attempt them in real life. The audience, however, was pleased; so why should we bother about the artistic deficiencies of such things? Mrs. Williams, who is the best actor of the pair by far, as "Maggie Macarty" gave one of her lively, rattling personations, which had the merit of being amusing at least.

The best acting in the play, however, was that of Mr. Walcot in the part of "Ralph Deadlight," the ringleader of the wreckers, and the chief villain of the piece. Mr. Walcot's "make-up" was good, and he played with much power and expression. *The Emerald Ring* is well placed upon the stage at the Walnut; some of the scenery is very good, and the incidents of the storm and shipwreck in the prologue, and the girl bound to the rock, in the second act, in particular, were effectively rendered. There were fewer balks last night than usual on first performance, and in future matters will doubtless progress even more smoothly.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Offenbach's *opera bouffe* of *Orphee aux Enfer* will be performed this evening, with Mad'lle Tostee, Messrs. Decre, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Guidon, and Mad'lles Duclos, Rose, Taoler, and others in the cast.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and the drama of *The Corsican Brothers* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams as "Mike" and "Maggie Macarty."

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's opera of *Robinson Crusoe*

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese troupe will appear this evening.

MR. MADISON OBREY will give a musical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, presenting a great variety of attractive features, will commence at Concert Hall on Thursday evening. A number of presents will be distributed to the audience at each performance.

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MODERN PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening, at the Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street, at 7½ o'clock, a collection of Modern Pictures, all by young Philadelphia artists, comprising Landscapes, River and Mountain Views, all neatly mounted in fine gold-leaf frames. Sale without reserve.

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BUSCHER—BAUER.—On the 28th of February, 1869, at No 8 Harrison street, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. WILLIAM F. BUSCHER to Miss MARY ELIZABETH BAUER.

LAMON—ROBINSON.—By the Rev. J. E. McCorkell, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. JOHN LAMON to Miss JANE ROBINSON.

DIED.

BALL.—On the 28th ultimo, JOHN M. BALL, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, also the United States Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 855 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CHILDS.—On the 1st instant, SARAH CHILDS, widow of Jonathan Childs, formerly of Branchtown, in her 83d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. W. corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Germantown.

CONRAD.—On Wednesday morning, the 24th ultimo, at his late residence, Middletown, Delaware county, near Media, Mr. GEORGE W. CONRAD, in the 44th year of his age, son of the late Matthew Conrad, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Media depot on arrival of the 11 A. M. train from Philadelphia. **

KELLEY.—On the 28th ultimo, CAROLINE L., youngest child of William D. and Caroline B. Kelley.

TYSON.—On the morning of February 27, LIZZIE T. MALONE, wife of Cornelius Tyson, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1600 N. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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The Commercial Exchange Banquet.

Last evening the Grand Dining Room of the Continental Hotel was well filled with the members of the Commercial Exchange and their guests from the various cities in the United States, on the occasion of a grand banquet given by the former. Along the main table were seated the visitors, in the centre of whom sat President John H. Michener, flanked on either side by Hon. Morton McMichael and Chief Justice Thompson. After the viands had been fully discussed, President Michener arose and said:—

Gentlemen—In contemplating the intelligence, wisdom and consummate ability of the gentlemen by whom I have the honor to be surrounded, and with whom it is my good fortune at this time to be associated, some of whom are proverbial for the ease and elegance with which they preside upon such occasions as the present, I cannot but regret the combination of circumstances that have devolved upon me a duty for which I am altogether inexperienced, but from which I dare not shrink, because of my official connection with the association whose guests you are (the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia), and upon whose behalf I now extend to you a hearty and most cordial welcome.

Gentlemen, we have invited you to be present upon this occasion that you might partake with us of the feast so bountifully provided and spread before us; subsequently to enjoy with us, in a rational way, that almost inevitable result, "the flow of soul" which follows; and to you who are from a distance, strangers, comparatively, in our city, and who have for the time being (that you might honor us with your presence) absented yourselves from the daily routine of business requiring your closest scrutiny and attention, I would say especially that in anticipating the dedication of our new hall to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of this great business centre, in our opinion the work would not have been complete or well done until, in this social and hospitable manner, in this city of brotherly love, the birthplace of American independence, we had extended the right hand of fellowship and hearty welcome to the commercial representatives of the east and the west, the north and the south, as one vast brotherhood, representing a community of interests upon the national domain, and thus burying in oblivion all recollection of schisms and strife, sectional jealousies and animosities, in the "union of hearts, the union of hands, and beneath the glorious folds of the flag of our Union forever."

Gentlemen, we desire your presence with us, not only to partake of the festivities of the occasion, but that you may observe and learn something of the enterprise, industry and thrift of our people, as exhibited in their various industrial pursuits. Situated as we are, upon the Atlantic seaboard, in a State whose mineral resources are unbounded, whose rich and fertile valleys are superabundant in their production, whose iron and coal fields are among the richest and most valuable that have ever been discovered, with a network of railroads diverging from our city as a common centre, not only throughout its broad expanse, but in every direction opening the avenues of trade to the most remote and distant parts of our land, we certainly possess all the substantial elements of success, and of commercial and manufacturing importance.

By published statistics, it appears that in 1860 there was imported and passed through the custom-house of the city of New York, for Philadelphia merchants, merchandise to the value of thirty millions of dollars—twenty-two millions of which was foreign dry goods—against *fifteen* millions imported directly to our own city the same year. In the interim that has elapsed, like all others of our sister cities, we have been seriously disturbed and unsettled in our commercial and maritime relations with the world by the recent unfortunate and deadly strife within our borders; and while it is true that the dark clouds of war that so long hovered in the horizon of our country's glory and prosperity, for a time almost entirely obscured our commercial importance, the silver lining at last appears, and seems now about to shed forth its splendor in the renewed vigor and activity [illegible] merchants and capitalists in that direction. With the various lines of coastwise steamships already in active operation, arrangements have also recently been consummated for a line of steamers between this port and Liverpool, and the establishing of another to ports in Germany is likewise being seriously considered.

Thus, gentlemen, whilst we admire the energy and enterprise of our sister city of the Empire State, we intend to emulate her example in this particular and ere long make our own city the port of entry for her own supplies, carried in steamers plying to and from her own shores; and whilst, amidst the vast resources of our old Keystone State, the rude, shapeless and molten material is wrought into comely form at our factories, furnaces and forges by the educated and skilled artisans and mechanics for which our city is so celebrated, and in point of manufactures as a locality stands pre-eminent, our product in that line being about two hundred millions of dollars annually, affording employment, as I have recently seen it estimated, for about one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred thousand people; and as in the rapid strides of progress and improvement we are borne forward on the tide of success to wealth and prosperity we shall, with an unbending effort and unyielding will, with all the enterprise and energy of which as a people we can boast, endeavor to place our city as a commercial and manufacturing metropolis foremost among the cities of the world.

I have taken this opportunity, gentlemen, thus briefly to allude to some of the important advantages we possess, not in a spirit of egotism, but that you may become more familiar with our development and resources as a people, and of the glorious old Commonwealth we represent, and upon whose behalf I again bid you a heartfelt and hospitable welcome.

The next toast was "The cities of Chicago and Milwaukee." It was responded to by Mr. Randolph, of Chicago.

This gentleman said he was present as a representative of the section usually denominated the northwest—the States tributary to Lakes Michigan and Superior. After alluding to the enterprise of that region, he spoke of its need of extended communication to the seaboard. The State of New York has stood in the way of this result, and he regretted to say here, in Philadelphia, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania has seemed to occupy the same position.

Referring to the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said it is now doing much to meet the wants of the northwest. It now has connections with all parts of the west. Within the last few days it has made a new connection, and now has a road direct to Chicago. This road enables Philadelphia to compete with New York for trade of all sections of the great west. When New York roads make a reduction this road makes a corresponding reduction. But Philadelphia needs increased facilities for handling grain in bulk. It must have elevators. Merchants and manufacturers must combine to secure this, or let the railroad do it for them. Cannot Philadelphia command enough of this trade to load ships of her own to send abroad in exchange for foreign goods? The merchants of the northwest, though they do not wish, in presence of gentlemen from New York to say aught against her, yet desire Philadelphia to do this.

He referred in eloquent terms to the approaching inauguration of General Grant, and augured increased prosperity as the result.

Chicago now toasted Pennsylvania in these terms: Prominent alike for its inherent wealth, both above and below the surface of the soil, may her sons maintain to the end the proud position that they have ever held as energetic, persevering, sagacious and patriotic representatives of our common country.

To this ex-Mayor McMichael responded, as follows:

Mr. President: It is always gratifying to me to have my name associated with Pennsylvania, and it is especially so in this presence, and amid these surroundings. Assembled, as we have, to commemorate an event which, though primarily affecting the city, in its consequences concerns the welfare of the State; and, favored as we are, by the attendance of representatives from various quarters, who have come hither to join us in giving interest and dignity to the occasion, I esteem it a privilege to be mentioned in connection with the sentiment just proposed by the eloquent gentleman from Chicago, to whose graceful comments in reply to your cordial welcome we have listened with so much pleasure.

I fully appreciate and gratefully acknowledge the handsome terms in which you have referred to me, and under different circumstances I should be glad to undertake what you have been pleased to say I am competent to perform. If this were a suitable opportunity, it would, I confess, afford me very great satisfaction to discourse of our good old Commonwealth; to speak at large of her merits and her virtues—of the magnificent domain, including whatever is grand or picturesque or alluring, which is her heritage—of the extent and diversity of her territorial area—of the profusion and variety of her agricultural and mineral resources—of her vast material developments—of her enormous and multiform industries—of her inexhaustible capacity for rewarding thrift and enterprise, no matter what shape they may take or where they may lead; and above all of the sturdy, solid and substantial character of her people. But, Mr. President, for reasons which I need not recite, this is not a suitable opportunity for those of us who are "native, and to the manor born," to indulge in lengthened or elaborate speeches. Our desire is rather to hear from our distinguished guests, and therefore I abstain.

There is one aspect, however, in which, even while avoiding the general topic, we may in this company, so many of whom are from a distance, appropriately regard Pennsylvania. I allude, sir, to the relations which she holds to her sister States. Bordered at once by the Atlantic and the lakes; lying side by side in close communion with the west and the south, and separated from New York and the east only by New Jersey, which in some respects is parcel of herself, she is not inaptly described as the Keystone of the arch on which the stupendous fabric of our republic rests. I am sure, Mr. President, I shall not be misunderstood as intending to derogate from other commonwealths when I say that throughout all her history Pennsylvania has nobly vindicated her claim to this proud title. It was on her soil the nation had its birth—it was on her soil the Constitution was framed and adopted that secured to the nation its prolonged existence—on her soil its most famous battles have been fought, and with her soil lie mingled the dust and the ashes of its staunchest defenders. I do not forget that these glorious incidents in her career were the accidents of position; but the earnest solicitude which, in former days, she always manifested to prevent disturbance of the public tranquillity, to compose inter-State troubles, to soothe the irritation of sectional jealousies, while, at the same time, she never faltered in her devotion to the Union, nor in her determination to maintain it at all hazards, were the results of the highest principle and the deepest conviction, and prove that the mission of conciliation and control which, along with her central location Providence assigned to her, was wisely, steadfastly and faithfully fulfilled. In the long series of years during which the discordant elements of the north and the south were in violent conflict, Pennsylvania constantly labored to restore them to order and quiet. The first to abolish slavery within her own limits, because she abhorred it as an evil thing, she was among the last to disregard the compromises by which she had bound herself to tolerate its existence elsewhere. Cherishing a sincere affection for all the United States and for each of its members, she strove to avert every cause of alienation and division. Never unmindful of her own rights, she still treated with patient forbearance the exaggerated demands of others. Hence it happened, in reference to the late rebellion, that so long as there remained a prospect of settlement she did what was possible to promote it. But when friendly counsel was followed by defiance, and concession provoked renewed and aggravated aggression, she ranged herself with the foremost of her loyal compeers; and, with neither stint nor grudge, gave her best blood and her dearest treasure to uphold in its integrity the whole country, of which she forms so conspicuous a portion. And now that the war is happily ended—now that peace is restored—she stands ready to resume her office of mediator, to interpose between the conquerors and the conquered; and, while securing to the former the just compensations of a victory obtained by tremendous sacrifices, to assist the latter in every honest effort they may make to repair the disasters of a crushing defeat.

Animated, as she is, by a liberal and catholic spirit; desirous, as she is, that everywhere an enlightened sense of national unity shall replace the captious fretfulness of local self-assertion; hopeful, as she is, that the benign influences of trade and commerce will speedily make the waste places glad, and bring prosperity to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof, Pennsylvania naturally regards occasions like the present with fervent favor. The beautiful edifice you this morning dedicated as a mart for the products of all sections, will serve to strengthen and enlarge the ties which bind those sections together; the citizens whom you have gathered from their homes in the west, and in the east, in the south and in the north, to partake of your hospitalities, will carry back to those homes, and diffuse among their friends and their neighbors and the communities to which they belong, the recollections of brotherly greeting and kindly intercourse; and thus it will come to pass that this inauguration day of the Commercial Exchange will be henceforth associated in their minds as well as in our minds with that other inauguration day so soon to follow it, to which all parties are anxiously looking, some with doubt, some, it may be, with mistrust, but by far the larger majority with confidence and faith that it will be the commencement of a new era of patriotic harmony and domestic peace.

The President then announced as the next toast:

The City of Cincinnati.—Reposing upon her beautiful river, she occupies the centre of the republic, as its heart sympathizes with all and deals with all.

Major Gorham responded. He said the merchants are destined not only to be the teachers but the rulers of the land. No other interest is so important to the material welfare of the country. He came of a very modest town. They of Cincinnati claim not to live in the northwest, but in a better place—in the centre of the nation. Seven or eight years since Cincinnati was on the borders; but the borders have been removed. They realize that they are in the centre. Their city is the hub. New York and Philadelphia and Boston will overtop themselves if they don't look out, and Cincinnati must put forth her power to balance them. The agricultural and mercantile interests underlie the prosperity of the nation. They should be fostered above all the rest. The north should exert her influence to build up the south, which may then soon equal herself in prosperity and wealth. The young and vigorous are needed to do the work, and such are doing it. The speaker said he was the oldest of their delegation, and he was not yet married. Laughter.)

The next toast was "The Judiciary," to which Chief Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court responded.

After most gracefully complimenting the speakers who preceded him, Judge Thompson made some happy humorous allusions to the reported origin of the custom of giving toasts. He afterward spoke eloquently of the judiciary, and of the part which it plays in the body politic. The judiciary, he said, is always a minister of peace. Its deeds might be compared to the dew which falls unseen, yet falls in refreshing showers. The judiciary should always be thought of in connection with the idea of protection. It is the security of good men and the terror of bad. Like time, it "cuts down all, both great and small." So like the rain, its influences fall alike upon the just and the unjust. It does not build Corn Exchanges nor railroads, yet without it these would be valueless.

In concluding, the Chief Justice modestly requested of the reporters that they should speak generally only of his speech, and give not a single word which he had said.

The President announced as the next toast, "The City of Detroit—her grand and spacious streets, the fitting highways for the march of her progressive and adventurous people."

This was responded to briefly by Mr. Standish, of Detroit, most of whose remarks were inaudible to our reporter, owing to the remote position of the speaker. After returning thanks for the honor of being called upon, he spoke of the commercial interests of the different sections, and said that mutual wants, if nothing else, should bind together the merchants of the west and east.

To the following toast: "The City of New York—She sits 'a queen upon the waters, and draws all men unto her,'" Mr. Bogart responded.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Bogart said he was called upon to perform a task which was entirely out of his line of business. He therefore begged to be excused from making a speech.

The President then said that not having any speech from New York he would call upon a gentleman from Newark, N. J., Mr. Jarvis.

The latter expressed his pleasure and pride at being called upon to speak as the representative of Newark, the third manufacturing city of the Union, a city of 130,000 inhabitants, wealthy and prosperous, and in political sagacity unequalled by any other city in the country. He then spoke ironically of the importance and achievements of New Jersey, claiming it as the mother of both New York city and Philadelphia. His remarks throughout sparkled with strokes of wit and humor, which elicited much merriment.

Mr. McKeon, of the Ledger, was then requested to speak on behalf of the Press.

He said the Chief Justice had spoken of being taken by surprise, but he (the speaker) was in fact taken entirely by surprise in being thus called upon. The Judge was formerly a Democrat, and succeeded once in getting elected to Congress from the Erie district by making just such speeches as he had made before them. He was the only Democrat who was ever elected from that district.

On the part of the Press, he expressed thanks for the sentiment. But the gentleman on his right (Mr. McMichael) ought to have spoken to this toast. He was the person who should always respond on behalf of the press of Philadelphia.

Mr. McKeon said he was a Philadelphian, and had always been identified with her; that next he was a Pennsylvanian, through and through, and that after that he was an American. But he never could go to New York or Boston without feeling how immeasurably in some particulars those cities surpassed his own. Speaking of Boston, he called it the "Hub," and said he was opposed to the idea of Cincinnati setting up as a "hub." He has occasion to use daily two tons of imported goods, and always takes care that every pound of it comes to Philadelphia wharves. He can't find steamships to bring it, but provides storerooms for it, so that he can wait for the slow, lumbering sailing vessels. This was the spirit which was needed here. He closed with a fitting eulogium upon the work of the Commercial Exchange.

Buffalo was then called upon, and a gentleman whose name was not announced briefly returned thanks for the honor, and declined to make a speech.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Mabel Clifton," a novel, by Frank Brierwood. This work we should take to be the first effort at sustained fiction by a young author. The plot is interesting and well-constructed, the characters are sketched with considerable skill, and throughout the story there are fine imaginative passages, a little too exuberant perhaps, but which indicate talents of no mean order. Despite many crudities, "Mabel Clifton" is a story that will attract attention, and it promises well for what the author will do in the future when his hand becomes practised and his powers matured.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, send us "Only Temper," by Mrs. C. J. Newby, the third issue of Turners' library of select novels. This is a pleasing novel of English domestic life, pure in tone and entertaining in style. The series of novels now in course of publication by Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. are selected with care and good taste, and are likely to be extensively popular.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Count of Monte Cristo," Alexandre Dumas' most famous and most exciting romance. Two volumes in one, or 557 pages, are offered for $1·50. "The Tower of London," by William Harrison Ainsworth, also published by Messrs. Peterson, is an historical romance, in which the different parts of the Tower are described with extreme minuteness. The story, which is written in Ainsworth's usual melodramatic and effective style, covers the period from the death of Edward the Sixth to the execution of Lady Jane Grey. We believe that the accuracy of Ainsworth's descriptions of the Tower have never been called into question. A full index to the work is given, and it is illustrated by a number of engravings from the admirable etchings of George Cruikshank, and by views of the exterior and interior of the Tower. Price, $1·50.

From the same house we have received "The Life of John Bright, M. P.," by John McGilcrist. Published by Felt & Dillingham, New York. This is a brief biography of the great English radical, in which the leading events in his career are presented in a concise and popular form.

—Messrs. Fell & Duffee, No. 711 Sansom street, send us "Memory's Tribute to the Life, Character and Work of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton," by Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburg. Published by S. R. Wells, New York.

—The eighth part of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary" concludes with the title "Allan." This work is one of the most important and valuable ever undertaken in this country, and the manner in which it is issued and the low price—ten cents a number—places it within the reach of every one. Published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth street.

—*Our School-day Visitor* for March, published by Messrs. Daughaday & Becher, No. 424 Walnut street, is, as usual, full of entertaining stories, sketches and verses, and attractive illustrations. The story entitled "The Misunderstanding," by Knickerbocker, is concluded in the present number.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 580 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

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R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

28 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam.Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08 Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,898·59
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
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George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets............$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux;
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell;

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
PROVIDENCE
Washington Insurance Co,
RHODE ISLAND,
On First January, 1869.

FIRST.		
Capital Stock		$300,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash		200,030 00
SECOND.		
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		$158,000·00
Cash on hand		267 22
Cash in Banks		21,560·25
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission		8,308·65
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest due and owing		
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value. Bank Stocks:— *Par Value.* $50 *Market Value.* $56		33,600·00
Interest on investments due and unpaid		none
Accrued interest not yet due		2,890·00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—		
Rents	$2,625	
Water Rents and furniture	1,500	
City of Providence Bonds	100,000	
U. S. Bonds, 50,000	54 475	
Missouri Bonds	9,200	
		167,790 00
THIRD.		
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due		600·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon		13,449·73
Amount of losses resisted by the Co.		2,800 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid		529·00
Amount of do. declared and not due		12,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Com'y contested or otherwise—about		1,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks		73,507·80
FOURTH.		
Amount of Cash Premiums received		155,349·54
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums		
Amount of Premiums earned		172,205·72
Interest received from investments		12,031·24
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources—Rents		10,500·00
FIFTH.		
Amount of Losses paid during the year		89,127·06
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums		1,555·41
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid		11,108·19
Amount of dividends declared during year		18,750·00
Amount of dividends paid		11,993·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company		25,176·83
Amount of Losses due and unpaid		none
Amount of taxes paid by Company		12,192·11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures		6,371·02
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share. *Par Value.* $32 *Market Value.* $42		

JOHN KINGSBURY, President.
WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary.

SABINE & ALLEN,
AGENTS,
N.E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT,
2 23 tuthsöt PHILADELPHIA.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital............$200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869............479,283·22

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,
BELOW MARKET,
2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELP A.

BRAIN-WAVES—A THEORY.

To the Editor of the London Spectator.

Sir:—A collection of authenticated ghost stories relating to contemporary persons and events would not only be curious and interesting, but might serve to throw light on one of the darkest fields of science—a field, indeed, hardly yet claimed by science.

The mere collocation might bring out features suggestive of a law. If to such a collection were added so many of the "manifestations" of mesmerists, spiritualists, electro-biologists, and clairvoyants as have a clear residuum of fact (and after a sweeping deduction of professional contributions), the indication of a common action of force through them all might probably become still more obvious.

Such statements as the following, coming as they do within the scope of a single person's observation, may, doubtless, be taken to stand for very many similar ones.

In giving them as sample narratives, I do so with two objects—firstly, to commence in your pages, if you are willing to open them for it, a veracious and authenticated catalogue of such experiences; and secondly, to venture on a crude hypothesis by way of explanation, which, of course, will be taken merely for what it is worth, but which has appeared plausible to some. It may, perhaps, at any rate, serve as a temporary thread whereon to collect illustrative or contradictory instances.

Mr. Robert Browning, of whose keen study of the subject his poem of "Mr. Sludge, the Medium," would be alone sufficient proof, tells me that when he was in Florence, some years since, an Italian noblemen (a Count Ginnasi, of Ravenna), visiting at Florence, was brought to his house, without previous introduction, by an intimate friend. The Count professed to have great mesmeric or clairvoyant faculties, and declared, in reply to Mr. Browning's avowed skepticism, that he would undertake to convince him somehow or other of his powers. He then asked Mr. Browning whether he had anything about him then and there which he could hand to him, and which was in any way a relic or memento. This, Mr. Browning thought, was perhaps because he habitually wore no sort of trinket or ornament, not even a watch-guard, and might, therefore, turn out to be a safe challenge. But it so happened that by a curious accident he was then wearing under his coat-sleeves some gold wrist-studs to his shirt, which he had quite recently taken into use, in the absence (by mistake of a seamstress) of his ordinary wrist-buttons. He had never before worn them in Florence or elsewhere, and had found them in some old drawer where they had lain forgotten for years. One of these gold studs he took and handed to the Count, who held it in his hand awhile, looking earnestly in Mr. Browning's face, and then said, as if much impressed, "C'e, qualche cosa che mi grida nell orecchio, 'Uccisione, uccisione!'" ("There is something here which cries out in my ear, 'Murder, murder!'")

"And truly," says Mr. Browning, "those very studs were taken from the dead body of a great-uncle of mine, who was violently killed on his estate at St. Kitt's, nearly eighty years ago. These, with a gold watch and other personal objects of value, were produced in a court of justice as proof that robbery had not been the purpose of a slaughter which was effected by his own slaves. They were then transmitted to my grandfather, who had his initials engraved on them, and wore them all his life. They were taken out of the night-gown in which he died, and given to me, not my father. I may add that I tried to get Count Gineesi to use his clairvoyance on this termination of ownership also, and that he nearly hit upon something like the fact, mentioning a bad in a room; but he failed in attempting to describe the room—situation of the bed with respect to windows and door. The occurrence of my great-uncle's murder was known only to myself, of all men in Florence, as certainly was also my possession of the studs."

Mr. Woolner, the sculptor, tells me the following story of two young men, one of them a personal friend of his own now, living:—These two men lived very long as great friends, but ultimately quarrelled, shortly before the departure of one of them to New Zealand. The emigrant had been absent for many years, and his friend at home (Mr. Woolner's informant), never having kept up correspondence with him, had naturally almost lost the habit of thinking about him or his affairs. One day, however, as he sat in his rooms, in a street near Oxford street, the thought of his friend came suddenly upon him, accompanied by the most restless and undefinable discomfort. He could by no means account for it; but, finding the feeling grow more and more oppressive, tried to throw it off by change of occupation. Still the discomfort grew, till it amounted to a sort of strange horror. He thought he must be sickening for a bad illness, and at length, being unable to do anything else, went out of doors and walked up and down the busiest streets, hoping by the sight and sound of multitudes of men and ordinary things to dissipate his strange and mysterious misery. Not, however, till he had wandered to and fro in the most wretched state of feeling for nearly two hours, utterly unable to shake off an intolerable sort of vague consciousness of his friend, did the impression leave him and his usual frame of mind return. So greatly was he struck and puzzled by all this, that he wrote down precisely the date of the day and hour of the occurrence, fully expecting to have news shortly of or from his old friend. And surely, when the next mail or the next but one arrived, there came the horrible news that at that very day and hour (allowance being made for longitude) his friend had been made prisoner by the natives of New Zealand, and put to a slow death with the most frightful tortures.

Of this same kind, though happily different in result, is a story of his own experience, which Mr. Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, tells me, viz., that some years ago he was induced to try (successfully) the curative effect of mesmerism by passes of the hand upon a patient, who became so sensitive as to be aware on one occasion of his approach by railway two hours before he reached the house, and when his coming was entirely unannounced and unpremeditated. On another occasion the same patient positively asserted to a third person that Mr. Tennyson had been there the day before, when Mr. Tennyson himself was equally positive to the contrary, till he afterwards remembered that he had come as far as the grounds of the house, and then changed his mind and turned back.

So far for authenticated sample narratives, to which, as I have said, many more may probably be added with due care.

To come now to my crude hypothesis of a Brain-Wave as explanatory of them and of kindred stories.

Let it be granted that whensoever any action takes place in the brain, a chemical change of its substance takes place also; or, in other words, an atomic movement occurs; for all chemical change involves—perhaps consists in—a change in the relative positions of the constituent particles of the substance changed.

Let it be also granted that there is, diffused throughout all known space, and permeating the interspaces of all bodies, solid, fluid, or gaseous, a universal, impalpable, elastic "Ether," or material medium of surpassing and inconceivable tenuity.

But if these two assumptions be granted, and the present condition of discovery seems to warrant them, should it not follow that no brain action can take place without creating a wave or undulation (whether electric or otherwise) in the ether? for the movement of any solid particle submerged in any such medium must create a wave.

If so, we should have as one result of brain action an undulation or wave in the circumambient, all-embracing ether—we should have what I call Brain-Waves proceeding from every brain when in action.

Each acting, thinking brain then would become a centre of undulations transmitted from all directions through space. Such undulations would vary in character and intensity in accordance with the varying nature and force of brain actions, *e. g.*, the thoughts of love or hate, of life or death, of murder or rescue, of consent or refusal, would each have its corresponding tone or intensity of brain action, and consequently of brain-wave (just as each passion has its corresponding tone of voice).

Why might not such undulations, when meeting with and falling upon duly sensitive substances, as if upon the sensitized paper of the photographer, produce impressions, dim portraits of thoughts, as undulations of light produce portraits of objects?

The sound-wave passes on through myriads of bodies, and among a million makes but one thing shake, or sound to it; a sympathy of structure makes it sensitive, and it alone. A voice or tone may pass unnoticed by ten thousand ears, but strike and vibrate into a madness of recollection.

In the same way the brain-wave of Damon passing through space, producing no perceptible effect, meets somewhere with the sensitized and sympathetic brain of Pythias, falls upon it, and thrills it with a familiar movement. The brain of Pythias is affected as by a tone, a perfume, a color, with which he has been accustomed to associate his friend; he knew not how or why, but Damon comes into his thoughts, and the things concerning him by association live again. If the last brain-waves of life be frequently intensest—convulsive in their energy, as the firefly's dying flash is its brightest, and as oftentimes the "lightning before death" would seem to show—we may perhaps seem to see how it is that apparitions at the hour of death are far more numerous and clear than any other ghost stories.

There surely are brains so susceptible, and so ready to move to the slightest sympathetic touch, that

> "Thought leaps out to wed with Thought,
> Ere Thought could wed itself with speech."

Such exceptionally sensitive and susceptible brains—open to the minutest influences—would be the ghost-seers, the "mediums" of all ages and countries. The wizards and magicians—true or false—the mesmerists and biologizers would be the men who have discovered that their brains can and do (sometimes even without speech) predispose and compel the brains of these sensitive ones, so as to fill them with emotions or impressions more or less at will.

It will be but a vague, dim way, at the best, of communicating thought, or the sense of human presence, and proportionally so as the receiving brain is less and less highly sensitive. Yet, though it can never take the place of rudest articulation, it may have its own place and office other than and beyond speech. It may convey sympathies of feeling beyond all words to tell—groanings of the spirit which cannot be uttered, visions of influences and impressions not elsewhere communicated, may carry one's living human presence to another by a more subtle and excellent way of sympathy.

> "Star to star vibrates light: may soul to soul
> Strike thro' a finer element of her own?
> So, from afar, touch us at once?"

The application of such a theory to such narratives as I have given above is obvious. In Mr. Browning's case, his brain, full of the murder-thought, and overflowing with its correspondent brain-wave, floods the sensitive brain of the Count, who feels it directly. His attempt to read the second transfer of ownership is almost as illustrative as his closer success with the first. The death-bed thought, and its correspondent brain-wave, were sufficiently strong and striking in Mr. Browning's mind to have a character of their own; the rest of the complicated picture was too minute and ordinary, did not burn itself into or out of his brain with enough distinctness. The prominent notes of the music were alone caught by the listener.

In Mr. Woolner's case, the death-convulsion of the emigrant's brain, and the correspondent brain-wave, flooded space with the intensity and swiftness of a flash of actual light or magnetism, and wheresoever it happened to find the sympathetic substance, the substance accustomed to vibrate to it, and not too violently preoccupied with other action to be insensible to such fine impressions, shook it with the terrible vague subtle force of association described. The intervening space and matter need be no more an obstacle than the 3000 miles of Atlantic wire are to the galvanic current, or the countless distances of its travel to the light from Sirius. A similar explanation holds good for Mr. Tennyson's story, in which the loss distances seem somehow less staggering at first sight.

In such a manner, too, the answers given by the so-called "spirit-rapping" (when not imposture) seem explicable. These are made by the spelling out of words letter by letter, the questioner alone knowing the reply, and the letter which would be right to help it. The character of his thought, and consequent brain-wave, changes from denial to consent, when, letter after letter being pointed to in vain, the right letter is reached at last. That change of thought-state is reflected in a change of brain-action and wave movement, which the sensitive medium *feels* and at once acts upon.

Many ghost and dream stories seem to yield also to some such mode of interpretation, and much might be added in illustration and expansion of it, as touching rumors, presentiments, panics, revivals, epidemic manias, and so forth; but I have said enough to put the suggestion before better minds, whether for correction or disproof.

I am, sir, etc., J. T. K.

WALL PAPER.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25¾

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking.
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALNUT Street, Penn Building.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

410¾ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

429 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,

11¾ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,

9¾ Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3¾, 4 5 5¾ 6·10, 7, 8 9 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,)
NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine...	Cal. 50 and 52		Metallic primed.
For Ballard's do. ...	"		
For Henry's do. ...	"		
For Remington's do. ...	"	44	
For Warner's do. ...	"		
For Sharp's do. ...	"	52	Linen.
For Starr's do. ...	"	54	
U. S musket cartridges, E ball	"	54	Paper.
U. S musket cartridges, E ball	"	58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	"	69 and 71	
U. S. musket cartridges, round	"	69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	"	69	
Colt's pistol cartridges..	"	41	
Colt's pistol cartridges..	"	41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal ...	"		
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal ...	"	36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
3 1 Major of Ordnance.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 4, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor library, and dining room furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; oiled walnut chamber suits, 2 superior rosewood piano-fortes, made by Schomacker & Co., and Vogt & Co.; fine French plate mirrors, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension and centre tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding; fine hair mattresses, office furniture, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, fine engravings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

CHANDELIERS.

Also 2 large bronze and gilt eight-light chandeliers, suitable for a public hall. 3 2 2t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 26 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning

March 5, at 11 o'clock on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, etc. [2 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning, [3 2 5t

March 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

On Wednesday Morning, March 10,

At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full lines of fashionable spring styles of the well-known and favorite manufacture of Messrs. Devlin & Co., of New York,

Particulars hereafter. [3 2 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, the Private Collection of E. H. GRATZ, Esq.

Mr. GRATZ, being about to visit Europe, has instructed us to sell at public sale his entire collection of high-class Paintings, by distinguished European and American artists.

The sale will take place on

Thursday Evening,

March 11, at 7½ o'clock, at

No. 1231 CHESNUT Street.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Paintings open for exhibition, on Monday, the 8th inst.

Mr. GRATZ'S RESIDENCE No. 1208 Walnut street.

Also elegant COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Chestnut Hill, together with the elegant Furniture, will also be sold; of which due notice will be given. [3 2 3t

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

Just received per steamer City of New York, direct from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, manufacturers by royal authority, Sheffield, England.

On Wednesday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
and
On Wednesday Evening,

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of the above elegant ware, comprising tea sets, with urns to match, of new designs; large trays, from 16 to 30 inches; wine and pickle stands; cake and fruit baskets; dinner and breakfast castors in great variety; spoon gobles; ice pitchers; molasses jugs; salt stands; drinking cups; tete-a tete sets; flower vases; butter dishes, etc.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Also, a full assortment of pearl and ivory handle cutlery, with carvers to match.

Also, spoons forks, and ladles of various kinds.

Goods now open for examination. 3 2 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 3 ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, LARGE AND SUPERIOR ORGAN, HANDSOME BOOKCASE HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

3d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very excellent and desirable furniture, including:—

FURNITURE—Handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture; 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage chamber suits; handsome bookcase, etc.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—Three elegant rosewood piano fortes, made by Languth & Bro., Steinmetz, New York, and Union Manufacturing Company; large and very superior cabinet organ in oiled walnut case.

MIRRORS—Fine French plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors in gilt frames; fine feather beds and bedding; spring and hair mattresses; carriage harness; China and glassware; stoves, etc. 3 1 2t

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LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF ABOUT 800 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 3, 1869, by catalogue, on four months' credit, consisting in part of lines of linen goods; white goods; hosiery; gloves; hoop-skirts; corsets; balmoral skirts; ⅝ and ¾ printed-border, plain, hemmed, and hemstitched linen cambric handkerchiefs; ruffling; ladies' linen and cotton under-garments; gauze shirts; printed aprons; clothing; patent thread; spool cotton; travelling bags; satchels; combs; brushes; cutlery; and notions generally, in great variety, comprising the usual assortment, and worthy the attention of the jobbing and retail trade.

Also, —bales Dutch twill and Venetian carpets [1t

Also, invoice three ply ingrain and hemp carpets.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

Will sell,

Wednesday Morning,

March 3, at 11 o'clock, 200 cases imported Champagne Wine, assorted brands. Also, 300 barrels whisky, consisting of fine rectified, raw, corn, and molasses; likewise 50 bbls. Alcohol, and 50 bbls of Jersey Vinegar; 100 demijohns of fine Liquors, etc. etc. 3 1 2t

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CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 2 2

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 4, at 10 o'clock, Also, a large assortment of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sales every Monday and Thursday. 3 1 3t

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
AGENT FOR
YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m
PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1¾

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1869.

New York bade farewell to winter yesterday with a sunny handshake. They parted with one another on the best of terms. They had reason to be mutually pleased. Winter has been most liberally entertained here. Balls, parties, carnivals, suppers, dinners, receptions, operâ, dramatic entertainments, she has been perpetually feted with. Ever since, in the latter part of November, her presence was observed in the city, all the glitterable delights of town have been in a state of incessant sparkle. In return, Winter has been very kind. Whenever Fashion has ventured out of doors, Winter has been merciful to her, and has spared her natty little boots and bonnets. Many a season has elapsed since Broadway, during the months of December, January, and February, has been so constantly filled with equally well appointed equipages and people. Consequently, when the parting moment came and yesterday breathed its last sigh, neither New York nor Winter had anything to regret. Each had done the best to please, and March came in like a mutual friend.

On Saturday evening a patriotic duel came off between a Spaniard named Grasso and a Cuban named Asaga. The quarrel originated in a discussion about the Cuban difficulty, and after various compliments of an exciting nature, each party called the other a liar, and a meeting was arranged in which bloody rapiers and brandy raw, instead of pistols and coffee, played a principal part. At the hour of mellow dusk a close carriage—in fact, two close carriages—might be seen rattling along the most deserted portions of the deserted Meeker avenue, Williamsburg. At that point is an ancient hostelry abounding in private parlors and good old port. To one of these private parlors did Grasso and Asaga repair; in that private parlor did that affair of honor come off. The combatants placed themselves at opposite sides of the table, rapier in hand, and at a given signal the work of death commenced. It was forestalled, however, by Asaga, the Cuban, wounding his antagonist in the right wrist. The artery being cut, the seconds pronounced Grasso's honor completely vindicated. The sight of so much arterial blood being spilt seemed to arouse Asaga to a "realizing sense" of the situation. All was forgiven and forgotten. The antagonists, dropping their rapiers, fell upon one another's shoulders in a stage embrace, and the reader is requested to give three rounds of applause.

The sequel to one of the most curious scenes in its way that ever transpired in court is to take place this morning in the Supreme Court Chamber. The scene referred to was that recently enacted when, in order to enable the intelligent jury to decide on the merits of the Griffith Gaunt-Round-Table libel, Mr. Vandenhoff, the reader and elocutionist, read a large portion of the novel in court. Every one who has ever heard Mr. Vandenhoff will remember that he is a most genial and expressive reader—clear in enunciation, and particularly happy alike in descriptive and conversational passages. This happiness did not fail him in the reading of "Griffith Gaunt." Whatever pruriencies that novel may contain, they certainly did not seem to disgust the male prudes of the jury-box, who listened with pricked ears and warmed expression of countenance. Charles Reade himself—bless his hot, impetuous nature—might have felt safe in committing himself to them. When Mr. Vandenhoff had got about one-third through, so afraid was the counsel for the defense that the impression made upon the jurymen would be too favorable, that he moved for the exclusion of the book from being offered in evidence, and for judgment on the pleading, on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved that he was the author of the book. The qustion was argued at some length, the jury meanwhile being dismissed until this morning, with those sensations uppermost that are generally supposed to be engendered by the words "to be continued" appended to the end of an exciting chapter of a serial romance.

Mr. Horace Lingard, a gentleman not wholly disconnected with the fortunes and fame of the notorious Captain Jenks, whose theories upon horse-diet were so decidedly vegetarian, has been having a peck of trouble with a Mr. and Mrs. Pike, who place on the term "utility business" a less liberal construction than does Manager Lingard himself. A large bevy of actors and actresses was in court, among whom were Owen Marlowe and Mary Wells, both well known in Philadelphia. Miss Wells and Mr. Marlowe have, by-the-by, been rather nomadic for the last year. Miss Wells, after the floodgates of the *White Fawn* were let loose, bohemianized for a little at the New York Theatre, where every actor goes who can get nothing better to do. Finally she went to Wood's Museum, and has been one of the curiosities there for the past four or five months. Mr. Marlowe hid his light under a bushel at Niblo's, and is now trying to put it on a candlestick at the Waverley. Mr. Marlowe, at the trial in question, thought that utility business did not require the person engaged for such business to sing in choruses. Mary, on the other hand, was of the opinion that it required the individual so engaged to do anything and everything that might be required of him. And Miss Wells, in my opinion, is right. The man engaged for utility business may be required to take any part, from that of the crooked-backed tyrant to that of the crowing cock. True, the characters to which he is usually limited are not much given to loquacity. All they are expected to do on the stage is to exclaim, "My lord, the carriage waits," or "Upon him, soldiers!" or "On to the citadel!" and other work of a brilliant and highly-wrought nature. To do such ignominious work as this is what neither Mr. nor Mrs. Pike inclined to, particularly when they had more offered them at the Olympic. Actors are unlike any other classes of laborers in this respect, that they are never willing to do less, but always more, than they are engaged for. The actor who is paid twenty-five dollars a week for playing "Francis" will take twenty dollars a week for playing the "Stranger." Apparently, these distinctions are bewildering to Judge Smith, of the Third District Civil Court, to whom the case was submitted, for he said that he should have to take time to consider the matter.

Theatrical Sunday dinners are the latest institution in the Bohemian world. One of these was given yesterday evening in one of the smaller saloons connected with Tammany. The leg-drama was largely represented. There is a rumor—and I hope it is true—that Lisa Weber, the only burlesque actress worthy to be called so, is soon to retire from Niblo's. I hope she will set up on her own account. "Those eyes" of hers do the business of all the young bloods in town. I have nothing to add but that Max Strakosch is placarding Miss Kellogg about town, and in the newspapers, as though she were an English blonde or a concert-saloon novelty, instead of a *prima donna* in the Italian opera. The respectful annunciations wherewith he heralds her are a curiosity in the art-advertisement world.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Alleged Horse-thief—A Wagon Loaded with Cotton Overhauled—Breach of Ordinance—A Lad Accidentally Shot—Rescued from Drowning—Night Brawlers—Stealing Fish.

—John McGarry was arrested yesterday at Hanover and Thompson streets for being drunk and disorderly. He had in his possession a horse, which was subsequently found to have been stolen from a gentleman named Baker, who keeps a stable at Sixth and Master streets. John went there and hired the animal, and forgot to return it. Alderman Eggleton bound him over for trial.

—Policeman John Rowan, of the Sixteenth District, this morning observed a wagon coming down Darby road. He jumped into the vehicle, and arrested a man giving the name of Donaldson. The wagon and horse had been stolen from Delaware county. There was a load of cotton on the vehicle. Two others who were in company with Donaldson managed to escape. Alderman Maule held the prisoner for a further hearing.

—James Flarry was arrested yesterday, at Third and Buttonwood streets, for violating the ordinance which prohibits drivers of vehicles from driving within fifteen feet of the vehicle ahead of them. Alderman Toland fined him, and, after reading him a severe lecture, discharged him.

—Charles Diehl, aged fifteen years, was accidentally shot by George Dannenhauer yesterday. They were employed at the factory No. 337 North Second street, and on a lounge being ripped apart they found a pistol and a billy. Dannenhauer, while handling the pistol, pulled the trigger, and it went off, inflicting a severe wound on Diehl, who was taken to his home, on Atmore street, near Broad. Dannenhauer was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Toland

—George W. Carter belongs to Camden, and last night attempted to walk over the river, but his body being considerably heavier than the water, he sank beneath the surface. Harbor Policeman Dennard was on hand and rescued the rash young man.

—Charles Jocko, with a party of fellows, at 1 o'clock this morning went into the ball-room at Fourth and George streets and interrupted the proceedings by causing a fight. Jocko was the only one secured, and Alderman Eggleton held him in $500 bail, and imposed a fine for drunkenness.

—Jane Wood and Catherine Hays, while going along Thompson street and Girard avenue, in the Seventeenth ward, yesterday morning, removing fish from the fronts of stores, were overhauled by the police, and on being taken before Alderman Eggleton they were sent to prison for trial.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

$750 U. S. Five-twenties, coupons, January and July	$1·11
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$30·50
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
71 shares Phoenix Insurance Co.	$3·12
200 shares American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co.	$6·37
50 shares National Bank of the Republic, par $100	$100
25 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co (old)	$31
$5 00 West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per. cent. bonds	$7·37
10 shares Locust Gap Improvement Co.	$5·75
100 shares Philadelphia and Oil Creek Oil Co.	½ cent
100 shares Philadelphia National Petroleum Co.	½ cent
200 shares Eldorado Oil Co.	½ cent
SEVENTEENTH AND VINE, Northeast corner—Livery Stable, Dwelling, and large lot, 126 feet front	$19 900
MARKET, No. 837—Frame Dwelling	$2,300
FIFTH (South), No. 1521—Modern Dwelling	$3,250
FRONT south of Moore—Frame Dwelling	$1 150
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1820—Modern Residence	$15 000
MARKET, No. 930—Business Stand	$30,000
FOURTH (North), No. 9—Valuable Store	$15 250
VANHORN—Large Lot	$1,650
SARTAIN, No. 922—Genteel Dwelling	$2,800
LEHIGH AVENUE, No. 561—Genteel Dwelling	$2 225
PENN, Twenty-third Ward—Brick Dwelling	$1,475

TRIBULATIONS OF A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The wires of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were cut in a number of places between this city and Harrisburg last night. The cross arms were sawed from the poles, and in this way about two miles of the line, it is said, were destroyed. It is supposed that the work was done by workmen in the employ of another telegraph company, under the claim of exercising the exclusive right of way. The portion of the line destroyed will be rebuilt at once, and legal steps will be taken by the company to protect its wires.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING the Mammoth Skating Rink, at Twenty-first and Race streets, will be the scene of something entirely new in the annals of Philadelphia. One-half of the ice surface has been removed, and the portion thus cleared will be devoted to a brilliant display of velocipedism by the celebrated rider, Professor Monod, of Paris, assisted by a number of expert riders from New York city. The other half will be appropriated to skaters, and, as the ice is in splendid condition, there will doubtless be a full attendance of the lovers of this healthful exercise.

THE ABSENCE of his Honor Mayor Fox from the banquet of the Commercial Exchange last evening was the occasion of repeated remark. For this reason it is proper to state that Mayor Fox was invited some time ago to be present at the banquet, and to respond to the toast in honor of Philadelphia. The invitation was accepted, but his Honor subsequently found that it would be impossible for him to attend on account of other engagements, and so signified to the committee yesterday morning.

A WELL-SELECTED APPOINTMENT.—Mayor Fox on Saturday appointed Mr. E. G. Woodward as clerk to Chief Mulholland. It is an appointment that will give great satisfaction to Mr. Woodward's numerous friends, regardless of political opinions, as he is a gentleman in every way worthy and competent to fill the position, and will reflect great credit on the Mayor for his judicious selection.

STORE ROBBERY.—About 7 o'clock last evening, three men went into the dry goods store of Mr. Brady, on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, and stole thirteen shirts and fourteen neckties. The thieves succeeded in escaping with their plunder.

INTERESTING.—Be sure you hear Professor Diehl's lecture to-night on "Oriental and Bible Lands," which he illustrates by the use of large and attractive maps, as well as curious relics, in the church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated business meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the Association, on Walnut street.

Bad for Saulsbury.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Fredonian* discusses the subject of "Senatorial Drunkenness" after the following fashion:—"Mr. Saulsbury is a slender, ministerial-looking old sinner, who has crooked his elbow so often during his lifetime that a semi-circular hole has been worn by the glass in his lower lip, and whose internal economy, like a smouldering coal pit, is nearly burned out; he is probably one of the finest specimens of the aristocratic drunkards in the United States, preserving as he always does scrupulous neatness of dress and dignity of manner, maudlin though it is." Mr. Yates is spoken of as "a man of great heart, of generous impulses, and of acknowledged genius, but a poor, unsteady Dick, whose waking hours are full of good resolutions, but who never, as yet, has been able to battle successfully with his own weak head." In the picture of Mr. Patterson these redeeming traits are wanting. "He is a large, broad-shouldered man, with a square red face, and a nose which, for brilliancy of coloring, it is safe to say cannot be surpassed by any other nasal protuberance either in or out of the Senate. He doesn't profess to swear off, but swims along in a tempestuous sea of brandy, buffeting and struggling desperately with the fiery waves which must soon engulf him."

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Mexico—Disorders at the Capital—Puebla Quiet.

Advices from Mexico to February 11 state:—

The revolution in Mexico, Yucatan, was of short duration. Colonel Caballos, with the rest of the 5th Cazadores and their forces, besieged the 160 men [illegible] who pronounced in the citidel, and obliged them to surrender. The Legislature declared said capital in a state of siege, and invested Caballos with the military and political command. This gentleman caused to be executed eight individuals belonging to the commercial community, who were denounced as authors of the disturbance, and eight ladies were exiled to the Island of Women. More than six persons were imprisoned. It was reported in Sisal that Dr. Rafel Quigano, the chief of the "pronunciados," had been caught and shot.

Puebla is once more under the authority of the Constitutional Governor, Garcia, who arrived there on the morning of the 3th instant, from his tour of inspection through the State, with about three hundred men, having passed close to the forces of Negrete on the way during the previous night. General Alatorre entered that city at 3 P. M. on the 9th. 2000 of his troops arrived the following morning with two batteries, and were immediately dispatched to Cholulu. The brigade of General Equilaz were in pursuit of Negrete, and reached Atlisco on the morning of the 10th, at the same time the last news about Negrete was that he had got as far as the hacienda of Telta, in the direction of Matamoras Izucar, and the men he took from Puebla were deserting in crowds. The position of Negrete is one of great danger, and if he should be caught he will find no mercy. An officer named Soza, who appears to have been complicated with Negrete, pronounced in Assam with 47 men, and was joined by some of the robbers and bad characters of that neighborhood. One hundred cavalry were immediately sent against him from the capital, and General De Alejandro Garcia advises from Puebla, on the 9th, having sent the cavalry of Rodriguez Bocardo in pursuit likewise. Consequently, Mr. Soza and his associates have not had time to make themselves comfortable.

From Oajaca we have telegrams that the Governor, Dr. Felix Diaz, brother of General Porfirio Diaz, despatched to the frontier of the State, yesterday, 400 men, with four cannon, under the command of Colonel Garcia, giving orders that the National Guards of the frontier should join Garcia, in case of necessity, to operate against Negrete, and on the 7th instant Governor Diaz replied to the President, Juarez, from Napola, placing at the disposition of the Government 600 men in Tiaciado, 200 in Justlahuaca, the material of war, and all the resources of the State. He also offers to place himself at the head of the State forces, and act in accordance with the indications of the Supreme Government to sustain the Constitution and the legitimate authorities.

OBITUARY.

Raymond Theodore Troplong.

Yesterday we received intelligence of the death of Raymond Theodore Troplong, a celebrated French magistrate and jurisconsult, a Senator, and member of the National Institute. He was born at Saint Gaudens, in the Department of Haute Garonne, October 8, 1789, and received his degrees as advocate shortly after the second restoration. In 1819 he first entered upon magisterial duties at Alencon. He then received an appointment as Crown Attorney at Sartene, and subsequently occupied other important positions at Bustia and Nancy. After receiving the appointment of President of the Chambers at the same court, Mons. Troplong wat honored in 1831 with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was, in November, 1835, called to the position of Counsellor of the Court of Appeals. These rapid promotions were mainly due to the great reputation acquired by his writings. On July 4, 1846, he was elevated to the dignity of Peer of France. On the death of Baron Seguier, he was, by a decree of Dec. 22, 1848, appointed to fill the duties of First President of the Court of Paris. Under the Second Empire, M. Troplong has received the highest honors. In Jan., 1852, he was promoted to the Senate, and became its Vice-President, and President two years subsequently. Dec. 30, 1854, he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Since 1852 he filled the place of the First President of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Mons Portales. In 1854 he was elected member of the Academy of Morals and Political Science, in the place of Mons. Daunon, and was also chosen as a member of the commission to attend to the regulations of the opera. The chief work of M. Troplong is "The Civil Code Explained," 28 volumes. Among other works of M. Troplong we may mention "The Influence of Christianity on Roman Civil Law," "The Power of the State in Educational Matters," "On Property," M. Troplong also contributed to a number of the leading periodicals. In spite of some faults of method, the success of M. Troplong's works was very remarkable, and his loss at the present time will be felt by the whole nation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wyman B. S. Moore.

A telegram from Augusta, Me., announces the death of this gentleman in Virginia, where he had gone in search of health. Mr. Moore was born in Waterville, Me., on the 3d of November, 1814, and was consequently in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He graduated at Waterville College, studied law at Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1839 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and from 1844 to 1848 was Attorney-General of Maine. From January to June, 1848, he served as a Senator in Congress, having been appointed to that office to fill the place of John Fairfield. In 1857 Mr. Moore was appointed Consul-General to Canada by President Buchanan, which position he held until Mr. Lincoln's accession. The deceased gentleman was a lawyer of marked ability and a man of sterling integrity.

The Corn Trade.

—The *Mark Lane Express* of February 15 says of the Corn trade:—

"The continued wet of the past week has served to keep much land under water, but where there is some elevation and natural drainage it is surprising to find the ground in comparatively good working order. Much of this is to be attributed to the numerous fissures made in the soil during the drought, and the constant action of those subterranean workers, the worms, and their auxiliaries. But the superficial damp and warmth, coupled with the natural tendency of all seeds to germinate in spring, have made it next to impossible to send well-conditioned samples to market. Hence heaviness has been the order of the day, and with the Northern ports gradually opening in Europe, a sort of paralysis has come over the entire corn trade, more depressing to the values of spring corn than wheat, for the reason that it has relatively been higher; and until March comes to our help, with its stirring breezes, we may remain dull. All calculations have become unsettled, from the unusual weather; but it seems that some thirty years since, at this season, the turnip tops had grown so rank that they had to be mown. Astronomers tell us there is a remarkable gathering of spots in the sun, and that this disturbance of our central luminary is always connected with magnetic variations, and possibly with electric action. If so, we must take our fate till nature reverts to her primitive simplicity, get through the phenomena as well as we can, and leave the question, 'What will the end be?' till we arrive at it. Hay was to have been very dear, but the abundance of grass has kept down the price. Potatoes were to have rotted off (and not much loss to the eaters, either); but the few bad left are lost sight of in the fineness and abundance of turnips and greens, and the hard winter so confidently predicted has woke up the flies in our living rooms. But we may yet see a turn as complete before the spring has ended, and we think wheat has by far the best chance. In France wheat has declined 1s @2s. per quarter, while Belgium has slightly given way, as well as several places in Germany; but at Hambro' prices have been maintained, both of wheat and barley. In New York breadstuffs have rather declined.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—Our regular sale this week is postponed from Wednesday until Thursday morning, March 4, 1869, at 10 A. M.

We invite the attention of the jobbing and retail trade to our postponed sale on Thursday morning, March 4 1869, by catalogue, on 4 months credit, comprising in part a full line of Foreign Hosiery.

Also, hoop-skirts, corsets, linen cambric handkerchiefs, notions, and varieties.

Also, the stock of a retail store, for cash.

Also, carpets, clothing, umbrellas, etc. 3 2 2t

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives To-day.

United States Senate.

Continued from First Page.

Several amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Morrill (Vt) moved to strike out the clause, providing that female clerks in the departments shall receive equal pay with the male clerks, when they do equal work. He said, the result of the previous increase of the compensation had been to greatly multiply the number of applicants for such places, and he predicted that if the increase now proposed were made, it would result in the abandonment of the employment of female clerks.

Mr. Trumbull thought it just that clerks of both sexes doing equal work should receive equal pay.

Mr. Ferry took the same view.

Mr. Howe said the reason why female clerks were not paid as much by the Government as male clerks, was because, under the existing organization of society, their labor does not command anywhere as high pay as the labor of male clerks.

This general inequality could not be removed by raising the pay of the female clerks in the employ of the Government.

Mr. Trumbull read from the acts regulating the employment and pay of clerks in the departments, to show the discriminations made against females, and again urged the justice of paying them the same as males.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote appropriating $200 000 for the New York Post Office.

Mr. Spalding moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion was agreed to without a division.

The amendment offered by Mr. Axtell appropriating $150 000 for the branch Mint at San Francisco was agreed to—yeas, 78; nays, 57.

The next proposition was that to pay $2500 each to J. H. Christy, John D. Young, John A. Wimpy, and John H. Birch for time lost and expenses incurred in prosecuting their claims for seats.

Mr. Ross moved to reduce the amount to $1500 each.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 81; nays, 67.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to without a division, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Fox presented the memorial of the Special Committee of the Common Council of the city of New York in reference to the payment of money due to the corporation of that city.

Mr. Schenck suggested that as the caucuses of the two parties were to be held this evening, the usual time for the meeting of the House be postponed from half-past 7 till 9 o'clock.

Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Garfield asked the Speaker to state the condition of the public business.

The Speaker, in reply, stated that the House was now in advance of the Senate in regard to the appropriation bills. Those bills were all disposed of in the House except the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bills, and such amendments as the Senate might make to the appropriation bills before it. The next business of pressing importance was the bills on the Speaker's table, which had not been considered for a long time. There were about one hundred and fifteen bills on the Speaker's table. Many of these were House bills with Senate amendments, most of them verbal.

Mr. Schenck said he thought it must be obvious to any one who considered the condition of the business that one whole night's session was absolutely necessary, and he thought it best that that session should be to night, when members were yet fresh, and when there was likely to be less confusion than on the last night of the session. If the House would meet at 9 o'clock to-night and sit for two or three hours, a good deal of business would be despatched in that time. He hoped that gentlemen on the other side who did not feel the responsibility which lay on members on his side would not object.

Mr. Wood withdrew his objection, and the proposition was agreed to.

The Speaker informed the House that he desired to present to the House, at the hour of meeting to-morrow, his resignation of the office which by its kindness he held.

On motion of Mr. Butler (Mass) the rules were suspended.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked.

Subsequently the Speaker appointed Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Scofield and Windom, such committee of conference.

Mr. Orth, from the committee of conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which, after a brief discussion between Messrs. Butler (Mass.) and Scofield, the report of the committee was agreed to.

The Thayer Election Case.

Continued from the First Page.

George Neal sworn—Lived in the Tenth division, First ward, last October; was an officer of election at the polls in that division and ward; was return clerk; know that Supreme Court papers signed by "Snowden" were rejected.

This witness repeated in the main the testimony of the preceding witness.

John McAllister sworn—Lived in the Tenth division, First ward, last October; was at the polls outside all day; know that a great many fraudulent votes were polled that day, but don't know the particular men; they were strangers; I was dragged away from the polls; saw a great many votes rejected; didn't observe how challenges were regarded.

Samuel Alliran sworn—Lived in the Tenth division, First ward, last October; was at the polls during the day. This witness repeated the testimony of the two or three preceding ones.

Mark Broadbent sworn—Voted at the October election in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fourth ward; voted the Republican ticket; was born in England; voted on papers; on minor's papers; never declared my intentions.

Thomas Archer sworn—Know Joseph Taylor; he is my stepson; he is not twenty-one years of age.

(Respondent's counsel stated that it had appeared in previous testimony that this same Taylor had voted at the October election.)

James Erickson, Lieutenant of Police, sworn—Lived in the Second division of the First ward last October; there was a difficulty at the polls; a man came up to vote; he was run away and shot at; fifteen or twenty persons run at him; I saw pistols fired at persons that day; many of the voters left the line on account of the disturbance; pistols were presented at me; the crowd threatened me, seven or eight pistols were presented at me; one man shot at me; I then drew a pistol and shot him; after I shot I advanced on them, when they retreated at first, but then rallied against me—some one hundred of them—and fired about forty shots at me; Democrats were deterred from voting; it was an organized crowd; I voted; persons from Baltimore, I think, were in the crowd; the policemen took no steps to arrest the crowd; citizens were left to protect themselves; I was one of the Sheriff's deputies there that day.

John McAllister sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division of the First ward last October; was not there all day; there was a disturbance at this place; a man who offered to vote was taken away and kicked up; challenges were hardly regarded when made by Democrats; a crowd of men were there said to have come from Baltimore; they raised a row; it was dangerous for a Democrat to vote there during the afternoon; I voted in the morning.

John Applegate sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division, First ward, last October. Testimony of preceding witness substantially repeated.

Charles Herrgott sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division, First ward, last October. Corroborated the foregoing witnesses from that division and ward.

Aaron Leidy sworn—Was at the polls in the Tenth division, First ward, last October. Corroborated the foregoing.

Timothy Carlin sworn—Lived in the Second division of the First ward last October; was at the polls nearly all day; voted in the first hour.

Witness then detailed the circumstances of the difficulty which occurred at that place, stating that all the Democrats were driven away; that pistols were fired; that he saw a man named McBride shot at.

The election boxes of this division were then produced by respondent's counsel, and the list of voters taken from them.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed, and still continues as we go to press.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 2—Cotton dull at 29½c. Flour dull and lower; higher grades have declined most; sales of 5000 barrels; State at $5 70@7; Western at $5·40 @8. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer and 1c. higher; sales of 33 000 bushels Western at 95@96c Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32 50; prime, $26@27 50. Lard steady. Whisky steady at 960

NEW YORK, March 2.—Stocks steady. Gold, 132. Exchange, 109; 5-20s, 1862, 117; do. 1864, 113¾; do, 1865 114¾; new, 112¼; 1867 112¼; 10-40s 105¾; Virginia 6s, 67; Canton Company, 47½; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 160¾; Reading, 93½; Hudson River, 136; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 96¼; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120½; Chicago and Rock Island, 125¾.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty with Prince Edward's Island—Financial Schemes and Government Appropriations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Prince Edward's Island.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—General Butler to-day made a report from the select committee appointed by resolution of the House in July last in regard to Prince Edward's Island. The committee, in pursuance of instructions, went to Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain. Arriving at Charlottetown on the 29th of August, they found there every disposition to aid them in an investigation, and to meet them on terms of most liberal spirit, so far as was in their power.

We met a portion of the Executive Council and exchanged views as to what was desirable by both parties. In conclusion, the committee say they desire thus publicly to express their sensibility of the courtesy, kindness, and hospitality with which they were received and treated by the people of Prince Edward's Island and its authorities.

They returned thence deeply impressed with the desirableness of the promotion of reciprocal trade between the island and the United States, with no doubt of its feasibility, and had it been within the scope of their instructions, would have reported a bill to carry out that object. But they have no doubt the subject will receive that consideration of the Committee of Commerce to which it is entitled. The report is signed by Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Poland of Vermont, and Beck of Kentucky.

The New York City Councils Delegation, thirty-five in number, under escort of a committee of Washington City Councils, repaired to the White House this morning to pay their respects to President Johnson. The latter, however, did not make his appearance, and the visitors having waited an hour, departed for the purpose of visiting Arlington and Mount Vernon.

The Havana Consulate.

Henry C. Hall, Esq., United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, has taken temporary charge of the United States Consulate General at Havana, in pursuance of instructions from Washington.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

The amendment of Mr. Brooks to the miscellaneous bill appropriates $200,000 towards the commencement of the New York Post Office, but contains nothing about the plans or commissioner, as in the bill heretofore reported on that subject.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, also succeeded in obtaining a like sum for the Boston Post Office.

Should the Senate acquiesce in these amendments, the work will be at once commenced.

Schenck's Gold Bill.

Representative Schenck to-day obtained a committee of conference on his gold bill, which places it in a condition to become a law.

The Army Headquarters.

No event of great prominence transpired at army headquarters. There is no decrease in the number of visitors, and a constant stream was kept up during the entire forenoon. Many ladies were present. A delegation from Texas, headed by General J. S. Reynolds, and a delegation of Republicans from Alabama, accompanied by Senator Warner, called early in the day.

The interviews were brief and of no particular interest, the object of the visitors being to pay their respects to the General. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was among the visitors. Great numbers of others called, including members of Congress bringing friends with them, officers of the army and navy, Governors of States, members of State Legislatures, etc.

George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, had a short interview with Grant.

The multitude of visitors to attend the inauguration who have already arrived are engaged in visiting different places of interest throughout the city, the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Army Headquarters, and Treasury Department being the principal places of attraction.

The Secretary of War has ordered Major Howland, 2d Cavalry, before the Retiring Board at St. Louis.

The Last Cabinet Meeting

under the present administration was held to day. The members were all present.

Telegraph Difficulty.

HARRISBURG, March 2.—The Keystone Telegraph Company, subsequently merged into the Pacific and Atlantic Company, when erecting their wires along the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, over a year since, finding it inconvenient to complete their lines in the usual manner, placed them on over 600 of the Western Union Company's poles, without their previous knowledge or consent. These wires were removed from some of the poles on Wednesday last, and an injunction has been applied for, restraining the offending party from again using the poles.

The New York Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 2.—Later accounts from Tavoli bridge state that no lives were lost by the accident on the Hudson River Railroad. Two cars were crashed, and three or four persons slightly injured. Their names are unknown, except that of Abraham Stineman, a resident of New York city.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 2—A. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 81¼. American Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 25¼; Illinois Central, 96½; Great Western, 32½.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States Bonds, 86½@86¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton flat; uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay, to the 27th, since last report (according to Reuter's telegrams), have been 29,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON, March 2.—Tallow, 45s.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The steamer Constitution sailed for Panama to-day, with $338,000 in treasure, of which $90,000 goes to England.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Flour dull, and rates reduced to $4·75@$5·62½. Wheat, $1·50@$1 70. Legal-tenders, 77¼c.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Arrived, ships Regent and Cold Stream, from New York, and ship N. Boynton, from Boston.

Cleared, ship Oneca, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ships E. T. Gabain, for Cork, and Southern Cross, for Manilla.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2—The steamship Alliance, from Boston for Charleston, is ashore at Hatteras Inlet.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
No. 132 South Wharves.
3 2

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Unfinished Business of Congress—The Irish Church Disestablishment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Foreign Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Sumner, after repeated efforts, failed to get an Executive session to consider some important reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations, among others the Alabama Claims treaty. It looks now as if they would have to go over.

Public Business.

The House has passed the Appropriation bills, and is far in advance of the Senate with public business. There are one hundred and fifteen bills on the Speaker's table, mostly House bills with Senate amendments. A session of the House will be held to-night after the caucus, commencing at 9 o'clock. It is probable that the session will continue all night. If a quorum can be kept together, much if not all of the business now before the House will be despatched before noon on Thursday.

George H. Stuart at the Capital.

George H. Stuart is here, the guest of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute. He was invited by General Grant to stop at his residence, but for obvious reasons declined the invitation. Last evening he had a long interview with Grant. He will remain until after the inauguration.

Cuba and Spain.

When the Senate resolution declaring sympathy with Spain came up, General Banks moved to amend it by authorizing the President to recognize Cuba whenever she should establish her independence.

The Currency Bill.

It passed in this shape, without a division:—A bill supplementary to the Currency act, with Coburn's amendment, has finally been sent to the conference committee. Messrs. Coburn, Judd, and Hooper are the managers on the part of the House.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone and the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons last evening Prime Minister Gladstone moved for leave to introduce his bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and made a long and able address in support of the motion and in explanation of the provisions of the bill. Mr. Disraeli responded briefly, when the motion was carried and the bill introduced and read the first time. The second reading was fixed for March 18, when the House adjourned.

From Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—A fire broke out to-day in the spectacle factory of George Hibbard, in Wood's building, which was destroyed, involving heavy losses as follows:—The building was occupied in part by the *Times* newspaper office, which was entirely destroyed; insured for $5000 in the Lorillard Company; Matt. Stevens' billiard rooms, loss $5000, insured for $3000 in the Charter Oak; Benham's machine shop, loss light, no insurance; George Hibbard's spectacle factory, loss $5000, no insurance; Isaac Hayes, picture frame maker, loss $5000, insurance $4000; Hartford Thread and Needle Company, loss $15,000, insurance $5000; Abbott & Emerson, lamp shades, loss $3000, insurance $1000. The building was owned mainly by Mrs. Eaton, whose loss is fully $20,000, with $7500 insurance.

The *Times* does not suspend publication, being printed to-day at the *Courant* establishment.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Thousands are passing through this city to-day for Washington, of whom over one-third are women of various ages. Many colored citizens are on all the trains. Several fire companies passed through this morning, and the Eagle Zouaves of Buffalo at 1 P. M.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—J. Frank Stevens, for many years chief operator of the Cincinnati Western Union Telegraph office, died here to-day of consumption.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Captain H. D. Cutting, of the National Line Steamer Denmark, was lost overboard on the 16th of February, on the last trip of the vessel to this port from Liverpool.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	159¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	105½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92	Toledo & Wabash	67
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R.c.	65¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	Mil. & St. Paul R.p.	77¼
Chi. and N.W. com.	81¾	Adams Express	60½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	89⅞	Wells, Fargo	30⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	125¼	Tennessee 6s, New	66¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	119	Gold	132
Pacific Mail Steam.	99⅞	Market heavy.	
West. Union Tel.	37		

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director, furnishes the following statement of Deposits received and Coinage executed at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of February, 1869:—

		Value.
Gold Deposits		$224 941·80
Silver Deposits and Purchases		52,917 21
Total Deposits		$277,889 01

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	*No. of Pieces.*	*Value.*
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	25	$500 00
Eagles	1 855	18,550·00
Half-Eagles	1,785	8,925·00
Three Dollars	2 525	7,575 00
Quarter-Eagles	4 345	10,862·50
Dollars	5,925	5,925 00
Fine Bars	16	11,573 82
Total	16,476	$63,911·32
SILVER.		
Dollars	15,800	$15,800 00
Half Dollars	15 300	7,650·00
Quarter Dollars	16,300	4,075 00
Dimes	5 800	580 00
Half Dimes	10,300	515 00
Three Cent Pieces	4,800	144 00
Fine Bars	6	424·79
Total	68,306	$29,188·79
NICKEL.		
Five cent pieces	1,900,000	$95,000 00
Three cent pieces	200,000	6,000·00
Total	2,100,000	$101,000 00
BRONZE.		
One cent pieces	147,500	$1,475·00
Two cent pieces	117,500	2,350 00
Total	265 000	$3,825·00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	16,476	$63,911 32
Silver coinage	68,306	29 188·79
Base coinage	2,365,000	104,825·00
Total No. pieces	2,449,782	$197,925·11

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s. gold l.	89¾	15 sh C & Am.	126¾
210 sh 13th & 15th	17	200 sh N Y & M.	4¾
10 do	17		

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RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free, "Journal of the Farm."

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